The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY JULY 29, 1897. XXXVI—NO. 19

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

PHYSICIANS.

DR W. H. KIKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corn & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufacturers Green Glass Hollow Ware, Bottles, Flasks, &c

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Structures.

JEWELERS.

F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

B & B

PRICES - - - -

are having telling effect on this

Shelf Emptying

—we made the kind that would—it's a thorough clearing of every surplus stock—nothing bombastic nor artificial about it, but straight-forward earnestness from the word go—samples and prices show it—and demonstrate what a chance it is to get choice goods at prices never before equaled.

Here are instances of what's being done:

Dress Goods

All wool checks, 20c.

Silk and wool, and all wool mixtures, 25c.

52 inch checks, all wool, 25c.

Fine Novelty Dress Goods and Suitings, 50c.

Wash Goods

Fine Zephyr Ginghams, 10c.

Imported Dimities, neat printings, 10c.

Fine Imported Madras, splendid for shirt waists, 8, 10, 15, 25c.

Other important values in good and pretty and useful wash goods at 5, 6½, 7, 8, 10, 12½ to 20c.

Silks and Black Goods

—a distribution such as only the choice kinds offered at the prices can bring about—remember it's choice goods we're talking about

Write for full information about Lace Curtains, Suits, Children's Garments and anything we can't send samples of. When we can send samples we always do.

BOGGS & BUHL,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

Piles! Piles! Piles!

Dr. Williams's Indian Pile Ointment will cure blind bleeding ulcerated and itching piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams's Indian Pile Ointment is prepared only for piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else Every box is guaranteed. Sold by druggists, sent by mail, for 50c. and $1 per box. Williams M'f'g Co., prop's, Cleveland, O.

For sale by Z T. Baltzly, Massillon, O

There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O

Why Pay Rent?

Better own a farm! Start now! Correspondence solicited from intending settlers. The North-Western Home-Seeker gives practical information to those interested in the pursuits of agriculture, dairying and cattle raising. Send for free copy to

C. Traver, Rooms 3 and 4, Marine National Bank Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Or W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease,

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures and prevents swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

A GOVERNMENT PLANT

Shipbuilders Expected to Decline to Furnish Armor.

LONG MAY SOON TAKE ACTION.

A Board of Officers Likely to Be Appointed to Frame a Plan For a Government Factory—One Shipbuilding Firm Has Already Refused.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The armor producing companies having declined to furnish the navy department the armor needed for the three battleships now building at the price of $300 per ton, fixed by congress, Secretary Long has taken the second step in the line marked out by congress and has called upon the ship building companies themselves to submit propositions for procuring and fitting the armor. One of them, the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, has already responded, declining, like the armor companies, the department's invitation.

There is little doubt that the others will make a like answer, although there is a small chance that some of the shipbuilders may combine to secure the control of one of the plants which the armor makers profess their readiness to sell and turn out the armor they need for the ships in their hands. If, however, as is expected all the shipbuilders' replies are unfavorable. Secretary Long will proceed one step further and appoint a board of officers to carry out the direction of congress and frame a plan for the establishment of a government armor plant.

MUST USE A FOREIGN DOCK.

The Battleship Indiana to Be Sent to Halifax to Be Cleaned.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Secretary Long has decided to send the big battleship Indiana to Halifax to be docked and cleaned. It is felt to be necessary to do this in order to prevent injury to the hull of the ship from corrosion. The department would have much preferred to send the Indiana to Port Royal, S. C., for this purpose, but the opinion of the best navigators in the navy department was that it would be decidedly risky in the present unsatisfactory condition of the approaches to the dock there

While the naval officers deplore the necessity for thus sending our finest ship to a foreign dock, they say the practice is not new nor uncommon.

TEN AMERICANS IMPRISONED.

Consul General Lee Expects One of These to Be Released Soon.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Consul General Lee has informed the state department that in the event of the release of the American, Louis Somelian, now confined in jail at Havana, there will remain of American citizens imprisoned in Cuba, in addition to the five Competitor prisoners, only the following:

Manuel Fernandez, confined in Fort Cabanas: Rafael Fernandez Y. Diaz at Sangua la Grande: Julio Thomas Sainz and Frank A. Gramont at Santiago.

All of these prisoners are charged with rebellion with arms in hand, and are held subject to the ordinary military jurisdiction.

A GREAT REVENUE PRODUCER.

Assistant Secretary Howell's Opinion of the New Tariff Law.

WASHINGTON, July 28. — Assistant Secretary Howell of the treasury department, who is in charge of customs matters, said:

"The new tariff bill is free from ambiguities, which despite the most careful efforts are liable to creep into such measures. It is a revenue producer, and, in my opinion, will produce at least $185,000,000 during the present fiscal year, and I look for at least $220,000,000 during the fiscal year 1899."

Moses P. Handy Appointed.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The president has appointed Major Moses P. Handy of Illinois special commissioner of the United States to the Paris international exposition of 1900.

Consul Munchmeyer Suicided.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—U. S. Consul Otto Munchmeyer at San Salvador has committed suicide. Munchmeyer was appointed from West Virginia in 1895.

New Comptroller of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The president announced the recess appointment of Robert J. Tracewell, for comptroller of the treasury.

FEMALE TEACHER ON TRIAL.

She Poisoned Her Rival and Mother. The Man at the Trial.

CHANDLER, O. T., July 28.—The preliminary trial of Miss Grace Allen for poisoning her rival, Miss Phronia Eckes, and Miss Eckes' mother, is attracting big crowds. Miss Allen, who is a handsome woman about 24 years old, is a school teacher in Wilson county, Kan., and was attending the county normal.

She then came to this territory, as she admits, to see Miss Eckes at the territorial normal at Edmond. Not finding her there, she went to the family home, near Baker, where the poisoning followed.

Miss Allen says she learned while in Kansas that W. G. Smith, with whom both the women were in love, was writing to Miss Eckes. She was going to Texas, she claims, and says that merely out of curiosity she stopped off at Edmond "just to see what kind of a girl Miss Eckes was."

Miss Phronia Eckes graduated at the territorial normal at Edmond last June and was valedictorian of her class. She also won the medal in the territorial oratorical contest in the same month. W. G. Smith is a farmer school teacher living near Altoona, Kan. He is 28 years old and quite prominent in that section of the state.

FORMER LIMA MAN'S LUCK.

He Discovers a Gold Mine of Great Value In Peru.

LIMA, O., July 28.—Wallace C. Harbison, who was formerly engaged in the oil industry here with his brother Charles, has just written a letter here to Samuel M. Finch in which he gives the details of his wonderful gold mine in Peru, South America. Harbison, after leaving here, went to San Francisco with his brother, Charles E. Harbison, in search of petroleum, and they drilled in the side of a mountain in California, where they struck considerable oil, In an attempt to torpedo the tunnel in the side of the mountain by a premature blast Charles E. Harbison was killed.

Wallace Harbison, who had been a representative in the Pennsylvania legislature from Lawrence county, returned to Pittsburg and succeeded in enlisting Charles P. Collins, Joseph Evans and J. R. Leonard, now of Pittsburg, and members of the Devonian Oil company, in a financial way in his plan of going to Peru, where several good wells had been put down, and where, he believed, other good wells could be drilled. On the trip down five of the Harbison party died of fever.

Harbison and the remaining members of the party continued to Peru, and eventually invaded the interior,

In his letter to Mr. Finch, who is a well-known oil operator of this city, he states that instead of finding petroleum he discovered a gold mine of great value. The output of one of Harbison's claims was 279 pounds of gold, which is over $83,000, for June, and he has lately purchased a mine for $330,000. He writes that the district lies partly in Peru and partly in Bolivia.

It is reached by steamers, to Molando, thence by rail to Titicaca, and by steamer over the latter, then by rail to La Paz. From this point the mule or broncho is used to the mines. Joseph Evans of the Devonian Oil company, who was recently in the Indiana oil fields, passed through here and confirmed the story, and said that supplies had already been forwarded to build an electric road from La Paz to the mines. The Klondyke field will be eclipsed by this new find in Peru, it is predicted.

Kukura Taken Away.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 28.—A hearing in chambers has been held before Judge Kennedy in common pleas court, and Stephen Kukura, the Hungarian banker of Mt. Pleasant, Pa., was turned over to Detective G. F. Perkins, who produced requisition papers and evidence to prove that Kukura was a fugitive from justice. The judge said he thought that Kukura, having made one settlement, the detective's prosecution had turned to persecution. Perkins left for Mt. Pleasant with Kukura.

The President to Visit Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 28.—President McKinley is coming to Cleveland. After the reunion of the G. A. R. at Buffalo on August 24 he will come to this city and spend three or four days at Windemere as the guest of Senator M. A. Hanna. Mrs. McKinley will accompany the president, and, with senator and Mrs. Hanna, will attend the wedding of Miss Fannie Hayes, daughter of ex-President Hayes, at Fremont.

A Contractor Killed.

YOUNGSTOWN, July 28.—J. K. Vogan, a well-known carpenter and contractor, and prominent for years in the Jr. O. U. A. M., has been instantly killed at Traut, Miller & Co's new distillery A rope broke and let fall a timber, which struck Vogan on the head. He leaves a wife and three children.

WEST VIRGINIA STRIKE.

Miners Out at Some Points and Working at Other Places.

WHEELING, July 28.—The coal strike in this state does not show much change. At Fairmont the Monongah mine secured a number of men to their working force, making 160 men employed, about two-thirds of the force before the strike. Eighty men came into the field from Connellsville and were put to work in the various mines. All the Watson mines are working full, as are the Gaston, Montana, New England and West Fairmont.

Although the workers are devoting herculean efforts to the Kanawha valley, they appear to be doing little good. On the Norfolk and Western the mines are nearly all working and shipping heavily. As the result of a big meeting held by Secretary-Treasurer T. L. Lewis at Moundsville the men at the Moundsville and Glendale mines are all out. At the Boggs run mines in this city the men promise to quit.

At Clarksburg the new lodge of United Mine Workers of America has already about half the men in this section enrolled, and before the end of the week will have two-thirds and will control the situation.

The injunction granted the operators at Fairmont prohibiting meetings has helped the miners' cause. Many who were against going out have become indignant.

A THREAT OF WAR

So a London Paper Construes Japan's Protest Against Annexation.

LONDON, July 28.—The St. James Gazette, commenting upon Japan's protest in the Hawaiian matter, says:

"According to European usage it amounts to a threat to resist the transfer of the archipelago by force, and is equivalent to warning the United States that they must give up their views as to Hawaii or prepare for war. It does mean so much in Japan, though the Americans do not seem to think so. But they have such odd ideas of diplomatic language that they are no great authorities."

A Lawyer Arrested.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Theodore H. Schintz, lawyer and real estate dealer, who recently failed to the extent, it is said, of nearly $1,000,000, has been arrested on a charge of alleged fraud in selling a trust deed for $5,000.

Hung For Killing a Child.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—Pasquelle Dadario has been hanged in the county prison for the murder of Modestino Moffo, a 3-year-old child.

STARVATION MUST END

Labor Conference Demands Living Wages For Miners.

COURT INJUNCTIONS DENOUNCED.

Governors of the Different States Called Upon to Guarantee to Miners the Rights of Free Assemblage and Free Speech—Those at the Meeting.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 28.—The report of the special committee of five to devise ways and means to aid the miners has made its report to the conference of labor leaders, has issued a manifesto to the country, which says:

"We, the representatives of the trade unions and of all organized labor of the United States, in conference assembled to consider the pending struggle of the miners for wages sufficient to enable them to live and to enjoy at least some degree of the necessities of life are determined to forever put a stop to a state of starvation in which they are now engulfed.

"The deplorable condition of the miners is well known to all of our people. They live in hovels, unable to buy sufficient bread to ward off starvation, in many cases not sufficiently clothed to cover their nakedness, and their children unfit to to attend school because of lack of food and clothing, making them a danger to the future stability of our republic. We feel assured that all men and women who love their own families, or who have one spark of human sympathy for their fellows, cannot fail to give all the aid in their power to enable the miners to win their present battle.

"We denounce the issuance of injunctions by the judges of West Virginia, Pennsylvania and other states as wholly unjustified, unwarranted and unprecedented, more especially in the absence of any exhibition or manifestation of force on the part of the outraged miners. We call on the goverment of West Virginia and upon the governors of all other states and on all public officials for full and ample protection in the exercise of our rights of free speech and public assemblage. We have no desire to trespass upon the rights of anyone and we demand protection in the exercise of those rights handed down to us by the founders of the republic. We recommend that indignation massmeetings be held throughout the entire country to give expression to the condemnation of the unwarranted injunctions interfering with the free rights of free assemblage and free speech and we also extend sympathy and support to the mine workers to the utmost extent.

"We hereby call upon each national and international organization of labor to send representatives to act for and by the direction of the United Mine Workers as organizers in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and such other states as may be necessary. Fully imbued with the heroic struggle which the miners are making for pure womanhood and innocent childhood, for decency, for manhood, and for civilization, and with the consciousness of the justice of their cause and of the responsibility of their actions, we call upon the workingmen of our country to lend all possible assistance to our suffering, struggling fellow-workers of the mines, and to unite in defense of our homes, our rights, our citizenship and our country."

The following labor leaders were present: Samuel Gompers of New York, president of the American Federation of Labor: Frank Morrison of Chicago, secretary of the Federation: M. D. Ratchford of Columbus, president of the United Mine Workers of America; W. C. Pears of Columbus, secretary of the Miners' organization; P. H. Morrissey of Peoria, Ills., grand master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen: W. D. Mahon of Detroit, president of the Street Railway union; James R. Sovereign, president of the Knights of Labor; James H. Sullivan of Baltimore, president of the International Association of Decorators and Painters; J. B. Lennon of Bloomington, Ills., president of the Custom Tailors' union; J. F. Mulholland of Toledo president of the International Union of Bicycle Workers; Jesse Johnson of Nashville, president of the International Printing Pressmen's union; Theodore Perry of Nashville, vice president of the international Typographical union; Robert Askew of Ishpeming, Mich., secretary of the Northern Mineral Mine Workers; William McKinney of Lafayette, Ind., president of the Painters' union: J. W. Rea of Chicago, president of the Painters and Decorators' union; C. W. Perkins of Chicago, president of the International Tobacco Workers' union; Patrick Dolan of Pittsburg, president of the Pittsburg district miners: M. M. Garland of Pittsburg, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers; C. H. Wilkins of Chicago, assistant grand chief of the Order of Railway Conductors: F. P. Sargent of Peoria, Ills., grand master of the Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen; Val Fitzpatrick of Columbus, third vice president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; T. L. Lewis of Bridgeport, O., secretary of the Ohio Miners' organization; E. V. Debs of Chicago, former head of the American Railway union: J. Kunzeler of Pittsburg, secretary of the American Flint Glass Workers' union; W. H. Riley of Wheeling, president of the National Stogie Workers' league: M. P. Carrick of Pittsburg, secretary of the Painters' organization; P. J. Counaghan of Pittsburg, secretary and treasurer of the National Plumbers and Gas Fitters' union.

On motion of Mr. Sovereign, Samuel Gompers was chosen to preside, and Secretary Morrison, also of the Federation, was made secretary.

Chairman Gompers then called upon the miners' representatives to detail the situation. They were also asked to suggest in what manner the other labor organizations could give their aid. President Ratchford of the miners addressed the conference at some length, stating fully the causes that had led to the suspension of work in the bituminous regions, and presented the conditions of the miners who are taking part in the strike. He did not propose anything in the way of recommendations as to what the organized labor of the country should do in aid of the strike, preferring that important subject be left to the consideration of the conference. An appeal for aid was made in a general way. W. C. Pears, Parrick Dolan and T. L. Lewis also addressed the conference, speaking in the same strain.

In the course of their remarks it was brought out that the miners believe that the hardest fight should be made at the works of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Coal company (De Armit's mines), in the Pittsburg district. This was considered fully as important a point as the West Virginia district.

Messrs. Mahon, Rea and Debs, who have been at work in the Fairmont district; Mr. Askew, who is fresh from the Norfolk and Western territory, and Mr. Sovereign addressed the meeting, the latter speaking at some length. The conference was held behind closed doors.

LITTLE SHOW FOR UNIFORMITY.

Operators' Conference at Pittsburg a Failure—Rend Bolted.

PITTSBURG, July 28.—The coal mine operators made slow progress reaching the goal of contentment for operator and miner in the conference yesterday. From present indications it will take a month to reach an agreement satisfactory to the 95 per cent of the operators of the district, necessary before "true uniformity" can become an established fact.

On the one side is W. P. DeArmit with a small following, but a giant in himself. On the other hand are grouped the mass of operators inimical to anything Mr. DeArmit might suggest, because he suggests it, and not for the lack of merit the suggestion might contain.

W. P. Rend stands off by himself, having no following among his fellow operators, but his interests are so large he is bound to be respected. Mr. Rend refuses to be reconciled to Mr. DeArmit's suggestions, and he is very vehement in his protests against the president of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company.

Colonel Rend bolted the conference.

A DINNER TO GAGE.

The Secretary of the Treasury Entertained In Boston—His Speech.

BOSTON, July 28.—The dinner of Boston business men to Secretary Gage at the Tuileries was attended by about 150 of the leading men in the professional and commercial life in the city. An informal reception was held preceding the dinner. Among those present were: William C. Levering, who presided; Governor Wolcott, Mayor Quincy, Hon. Charles S. Hamlin, ex-assistant secretary of the treasury; T. Jeffesson Coolidge ex-United States ambassador to France, and many others.

Secretary Gage told them that now that the fight for the gold standard had been won at the polls, they should not stop to contemplate and take their ease, but continue the fight. He quoted from the president's currency reform message, and said that although the senate had failed to pass the bill that went through the house establishing a commission, that the work would likely be performed in another way.

He farther said: "The two questions before the country in the last political campaign were the tariff and the currency. One of them is already settled. Whatever the merits or demerits of the new measure in its particular items, it has become the law of the land. The revenues derived from it will, after a possible brief interregnum, be ample for proper government expenditures, and if the old aphorism be true that 'the revenue of the state is the state,' we may say without exaggeration that the state is re-established.

"We have also reached a point where with absolute data furnished commerce and manufacture can make correct estimates and go upon their respective missions of exchange and production with a new sense of security. The responsible party in power having successfully covered this one important issue may be safely trusted to do the equally well for the other.

"On the financial side there is really no pressing need for haste. There is certainly no immediate occasion for anxiety. With ample reserves in the public treasury; with financial centers in a full supply of loanable funds; with interest invitingly low; with crop prospects most promising and a good market favorable; assured; with new mineral resources coming into view; with a territorial area sufficient to carry its present population many times multiplied; with a people advancing in the elements of intelligence and character, who dare indulge in doleful forecasts?

MORE RESPECT FOR AMERICANS

The Cruiser Raleigh at Tangiers Again After Making Demonstrations.

TANGIERS, July 28. — The United States cruiser Raleigh has returned here.

Consul General Burke reports that he has been received everywhere along the coast with marked respect. He has not yet received an answer from the sultan to the demands made upon him growing out of the recent irritating attitude of the natives toward American citizens, but the reply is expected daily and it is understood that the government will make all the concessions asked.

The demonstration made by the Raleigh has evidently had the desired effect, and the Moors will hereafter show more consideration for the persons and property of Americans in Morrocco.

A Cold July Day.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Yesterday was the coldest July 27 on the records of the weather observer. The minimum temperature was 60 at 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning. The nearest approach to this was in 1891, when the thermometer went down to 61.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The newly arrived Bolivian minister, Senor Luis Paz, has presented his credentials to President McKinley and the usual formal speeches were exchanged.

DEATH, BUT NO GOLD.

Old Alaskan Tells What May Be Fate of Many.

CONDEMNS RUSH TO KLONDYKE.

Hundreds of People Going With Only Enough to Carry Them Part of the Way—Expecting Help From Others, Which Will Not Come.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 28.—In an interview here L. M. Turner, who spent 11 years in Alaska and Arctic regions in the employ of the government, said: "It is about time to call a halt on this mad rush to the Klondyke gold fields. Hundreds of men are going as far as they can, relying on others to help them. That help will be meager and scores will endure hardships that death alone will relieve. The transportation companies cannot possibly accommodate the number going by way of St. Michaels.

"The small river steamers will not afford room for one-third the number going by that route. The provisions will have to be furnished by the transportation companies, and two-thirds of the passengers will board at St. Michaels or along the Yukon, and they will not see Dawson City until next spring. Many of those who go by way Dyea will be compelled to winter at the head waters of the Yukon."

WILL SEND SOLDIERS TO ALASKA.

The Cabinet Decided That a Post Should Be Established.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The principal topic of discussion at the cabinet meeting was the legal aspect of the proposed establishment of a military post in Alaska near the gold fields. In some quarters there is doubt as to the power of the executive to establish a post without specific authorization by congress, but the weight of opinion appeared to favor the exercise of such a right by the executive as an emergency measure.

Secretary Alger already has made the necessary preparations for carrying out at once the plans to establish the post. The commander of the troops will be Captain P. H. Ray, a man well known for his soldiery ability and with a fine reputation as a leader of expeditions, having established the United States relief station at Point Barrow, the farthest north in Alaska.

NO DANGER OF FAMINE.

Secretary Gage's Daughter-In-Law Talks of Her Visit to Alaska.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Mrs. Eli Gage, daughter-in-law of Secretary of the Treasury Gage, has reached her home, in this city, after a three months' stay in Alaska with her husband, who represents the North American Trading company at Dawson. Mrs. Gage says the reports of the rich harvest of gold are not exaggerated. While admitting that hardships are to be encountered, she declares that there is no danger of famine during the winter coming.

Legal Complications Arise.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Legal complications which have presented themselves may yet intervene to prevent the detail of a company of the United States troops to Alaska. Can they be ordered out to quell a disturbance without an order from the president? Can a judge of a court or a marshal be clothed with the authority to dispatch the soldiers to the scene of trouble? Even if this power vested with the governor of Alaska, he is located at Sitka, a great distance from the gold region, and by the time his authority could be obtained the harm would be done.

PRESIDENT LEAVES WASHINGTON.

But Few Appointments Will Be Made From Lake Champlain.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The presidential party left here today for their vacation on the shores of Lake Champlain. The chief executive desires to obtain as far as possible a complete rest from official duties during his absence, and for this reason it is probable that but few appointments will be made during that time. It is stated at the White House that all papers sent to the president at his summer home will be mailed to Washington without being opened.

It is the intention that all papers intended for him shall go through the channel they have heretofore followed. The president, it is said, will look over no papers while he is away, and whatever appointments are made will be announced here.

Benjamin F. Montgomery, one of the executive clerks, will have charge of affairs at the White House during Mr. McKinley's absence.

LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE.

The Drop In Silver Considered Due to Lack of Demand.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Silver is lower than ever before. Until the decline of recent date the lowest prices were those of March 3 and 5, 1894, at the time of the closing of the Indian mints. The opening quotations yesterday were, bar silver 58½; Mexican dollars, 45⅞, and the closing was 58¼ and 45⅜ respectively.

The local dealers can assign no other reason than lack of demand. There being no special orders of silver for any European country for mintage and India not being in the market, they regard the fall as natural.

Evangelist Moody Will Have Charge.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., July 28.—The last of the summer conferences here, the general conference for Christian workers, will open next Thursday, to continue until Sept. 16. Evangelist D. L. Moody will have charge of all the meetings.

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PARSONS' TWO FEATS.

A HARD STROKE AND A REMARKABLE RIDE DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

Cut a Man's Head Off With a Saber Rode Two Hundred Miles In Eighteen Hours. Other Instances of Decapitation In Battle

It is claimed by authorities on the art of war that the greatest blow of the rampaign between Greece and Turkey was struck by Colonel Mahmoud Bey, who with one swift stroke of his sword completely severed a Greek officer's head from his body. These same authorities generously admit that this trick may have been quite common in ancient times, when stalwart men swung heavy battleaxes, but they agree that it is practically unknown in modern warfare.

History is silent on the subject. There is not a plethora of literature bearing on its accomplishment. The original of all such stories is, of course, "The Adventures of Jack the Giant Killer," which, for obvious reasons, does not help the subject. Scott describes a similar episode in "The Talisman," but the best decapitation story, from an artistic point of view, is found in the memoirs of Captain John Smith. The doughty captain vouches for the veracity of the details, though that is no good reason why we should not use the customary pinch of salt. According to his truthful chronicle, he overcame in tournament the three champions of the Turkish army, decapitating each one with a single blow of his heavy sword.

A writer who is evidently informed on the subject claims that Mahmoud Bey could not have accomplished the feat of decapitation with an ordinary saber and asserts that the Turk's yataghan was "loaded" with quicksilver. The yataghan, he explains, is a short sword, shaped something like a butcher's cleaver, with an apparently hollow tube running along the back from hilt to point. This tube carries a charge of quicksilver. When the sword is laid upright, this quicksilver rests at the hilt. As a blow is struck the liquid metal is hurled down the grooved channel, lending deadly additional weight to the blow.

The assertion made that this is the sole instance of its kind in the history of 100 years is not borne out by facts. The same feat was performed during the civil war, not with a "loaded" yataghan, but with an ordinary United States army saber. The man who wielded the sword in this episode, Colonel E. Bloss Parsons, died recently in Rochester. Colonel Parsons was one of the wealthiest and best known men in New York state, and though he had never related the story the details were found among his private papers after his death. The incident was illustrated and described in Harper's Weekly at the time.

It was in 1864. Colonel Parsons, who was noted as a horseman, was attached to General Sherman's staff. While reconnoitering one day with a squad of troopers under General Davis they were surprised by a detachment of Confederate cavalry. A pitched battle ensued, and Parsons, who was in the rear saw a rebel officer ride toward General Davis from behind, apparently to strike him down. Parsons, drawing his saber, urged his horse forward, passing by just as the officer fired, and made a terrific full arm sweep. The Confederate's head leaped from his shoulders as swiftly as if it had been severed by a guillotine. The feat is more remarkable when it is considered that Parsons was a slim, beardless fellow of 21. In comparison Mahmoud Bey's single slash with his yataghan loses much of its importance.

Colonel Parsons was brevetted general for distinguished services during the war, but characteristic modesty forbade the use of that title when he returned to civilian life. Not only did he perform the only authenticated feat of decapitation during the civil war, but he was the hero of a remarkable ride. A few days before the battle of Gettysburg was fought General Meade had an important message to send to General Harding, 100 miles distant. As the route was through a country swarming with rebels, the message was written on tissue paper, that it might be swallowed in case the carrier was captured. The commander was in doubt regarding a suitable messenger. He summoned General Davis to headquarters.

"General, who is the hardest rider, as well as the most trustworthy man, in the service?" asked Meade.

"Colonel Parsons, sir," was the prompt reply.

"Send him to me at once."

It was 6 o'clock on a Monday night when General Meade gave the young officer his instructions. He was to ride with all haste to General Harding's headquarters and return at once with an answer.

The messenger retired. Two hundred miles were to be covered. The roads were heavy, and they led through the enemy's country.

Exactly at noon on the following day Colonel Parsons entered General Meade's tent. The latter's face grew purple with rage, and he ripped out a string of oaths.

"Is this the way you obey orders?" he thundered. "What are you hanging around camp for? You ought to be with General Harding by this time."

"I have just returned from General Harding, sir."

"You lie!" exclaimed the exasperated general.

Parson's face paled, and he dug the nails in his hands to restrain himself. "General Meade," he said in a voice that ill concealed his anger, "if you were not my commanding officer, I would knock you down for that insult."

Without the formality of a salute he turned on his heel and left the tent. Meade afterward made an ample apology.

Colonel Parsons killed two horses and went himself without a particle of food. For 18 hours he was not out of the saddle.—Chicago Times-Herald.

CHINS AND THE MAN.

Does Your Jaw Give You Away Before You Speak?

Protruding chins characterize men and women of the get there type. Successful people usually carry their chins thrust forward, with compressed lips. This chin, if heavy, with broad rami and swelling masseters, indicates fighting blood.

A retreating chin shows lack of force, mentally, morally and physically; usually of the yielding sort; soon discouraged; desires protection; small executive force. The development of other faculties often makes up for this defect.

A small, well rounded chin, with mobile and red cushion of flesh upon it, indicates a pleasure loving owner; if dimpled, all the more so, for dimpled chins belong to coquettes. People with dimples love to be petted and loved; like admiration and praise; generally fickle. Usually this chin is healthy, recuperative and long lived.

Broad chins signify nobleness and large dignity, unless vertically thin, when, if with it there be thin lips of bloodless kind, you find cruelty.

Square chins with little flesh denote firmness and executive ability. These make good haters.

Drunkards usually have a circular line about their chins.

Slovens have wrinkles about their chins.

Long, thin chins are poetical, unstable and delicate in constitution. Such people are subject to bowel derangements. If thin through the angles of the mouth, too, they are prone to tuberculosis; generally short lived.

Medium chins with a suggestive bifurcation in the center, with small mounds of flesh on either side, characterize generosity, impulsiveness, cheery natures. The same sized chins, with a dab of flesh just under the center of the lower lip, indicate meanness, selfishness, brutality.

N. B.—No one feature can be taken in judging character. Often development of other faculties of mind or feature entirely governs. In each case take the "totality of indications" before judging.—St. Louis Clinique.

SHIP CUSHIONS.

Measuring Vessels For Their Outfit—What Ship Cushions Are Made Of.

When a new vessel is ready to be fitted out with her cushions, she is measured for them, not as a church would be, for a certain number of cushions of a specified size to supply a certain number of pews, but every space in which a cushion is to be placed seperately. On a large vessel there might be a number of cushions of the same dimensions, but marine architecture is such that cushions may be required on the same vessel in a great variety of forms, and of varying dimensions even within given lines, narrower at one end, for instance, than at the other. And cushions are made to fit around masts, and around the rounded ends of cabins and in other spaces where they must be made in the form of an arc of a circle, and ship cushions are made V shaped and in other shapes to fit into various nooks and jogs.

All cushions are sewed with a vertical [illegible] of the back part [illegible] but she [illegible] and [illegible] away at a sharper angle than seat backs commonly do.

Practically every hair that is set affects whatever she may be, big or little, is individually measured throughout for her cushions. The same materials for stuffing cushions that are used on land are used on the water—hair, moss, cotton and so on—and ship cushions are sometimes stuffed with cork clippings for their buoyant properties. The materials most commonly used in covering church cushions are damasks and reps, the damasks more generally. The material most commonly used in covering ship cushions is mohair plush, which is made in various colors and qualities. Leather is also used in covering ship cushions, especially in smoking rooms and chartrooms and aboard yachts, and it costs little, if any, more than a fine quality of mohair plush.—New York Sun.

Modern Awnings.

"Scarcely any object is more conspicuous in the summer season than the awning," said Mr. Biffleton. "In none is our progress in civilization more apparent. Awning stripes are made nowadays in a great variety of styles and in various colors and shades of color. It is quite possible to get an awning to match a building, or one that shall contrast with it agreeably. I have seen lately a large brownstone building equipped with awnings having alternate stripes in two shades of brown, shading admirably with the stone, the whole producing a massive, harmonious and pleasing effect. I have seen buildings of light colored bricks with light stone or terra cotta trimmings equipped with awnings in stripes of darker colors and of somewhat fanciful design as to the width and grouping of the stripes, giving an effect somewhat striking perhaps, but decidedly picturesque.

"The fact is that in the hands of a competent person the awning may now easily be made a great embellishment of the building, and properly put up, as indeed most of them are nowadays, it becomes a thing of beauty and a joy, if not forever, at least for the summer months."—Exchange.

The process of scouring needles bright takes about a week. They are mixed with oil, soft soap and empty powder, wrapped in loose canvas and placed in a kind of mangle worked by mechanical power. This scouring process done, the needles are washed in hot water and dried in sawdust.

In India the flesh of the elephant is a favorite dish, while in Arabia the horse and in Egypt the camel are eaten with relish.

THE CITY.

Farewell to the mountain side,
For the city is calling me.

The chinquapin's scattered with lavish hand
Her gems to the gayly apparelled land.
There's an opaline tinge to the freshening air
The spell of autumn is everywhere.
But how can I longer bide,
Fair though the mountain be?
For the city has lifted her eyes again,
She's smiling and beckoning over the plain.
As the leaves drift down,
As the winds grow chill.
Her warm blood bounds and her pulses thrill.

Ha, the mountains aglow with the frosty breath,
A fever rush, ere the rigor of death
That grisly winter'll bring.
But the city—the city's awake, a-start,
The deadliest winter out warms her heart—
She calls to me over the sunlit plain,
And my spirit awakens and lives again.

Farewell to the crimson and gold,
To [illegible] blowzy hue.
But sing, my heart—with rapture sing—
The city breathes anew!

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

TROUT AND PICKEREL.

Something About Their Methods of Feeding, as Observed at the Aquarium.

It is easy to observe at the aquarium the habits of fish in feeding. Some are sluggish, some are fierce and some are sly. The trout are fed on live killies. The killies when thrown into the tank scatter in all directions, with the trout after them like chain lightning, twisting and turning with marvelous celerity. The killies double, the trout dart after them. Rising to a bunch of killies at the top, the trout fairly make the water fly. They jump almost, if not quite, clear out of it, as if they were turning somersaults, and down they go in again and on after the killies. It is a dashing, slashing, crashing pursuit, and in about half a minute the killies are all gone.

The pickerel—how different! How silent, and yet how sudden! The killie dropped in above darts downward through the water. Not pursued, it slow down and halts in the middle of the tank to rest and to recover its equanimity after its recent disturbing experience of being removed from its home in the live food tank, carried about in a galvanized iron tray, and finally dropped into another tank as food for other fishes.

At a little distance is observed the pickerel. It has come up silently, like a long, slender, little steamer moving dead slow. It comes to a halt so smoothly and quietly that the instant of its halt is not noticed. It is simply seen to be lying there, motionless, about six inches from the killie.

All is peace and quiet in the tank, and the killie still balances itself in the water and rests. Suddenly, with no apparent exertion of power, the pickerel darts forward. The movement is so sudden that it is not realized that the pickerel has moved until it is seen in its new position. The killie is gone. It is now in the pickerel's interior, and probably with only a very hazy notion, if any at all, of how it got there.

The methods of the trout and pickerel are very different; their results, however, are much the same.—New York Sun.

One Woman's Trials.

A resident of Staten Island has lately been very much annoyed by some of the people in the neighborhood. She is a great lover of birds and has in her conservatory a number of potted plants which have been reared for all winter. At night, when everything is quiet, the boys come and manage to steal one or two plants without discovery. One by one her favorite flowers have disappeared, and although she has watched for the thieves they have never been caught.

Her coachman has conceived a plan by which he saved her remaining treasures. He ties a string to each flowerpot, secreting the ends with a leaf in the hand. At night she waited patiently for the thieves. At last there was a frightful crash. Rushing out she saw a boy, apparently frightened out of his senses, running down the path. When he found the pot tied and heard the bell ring, he dropped his booty and took to his heels. The boy escaped, but there has been no more trouble with flower thieves.

This woman is very fond of pets of all kinds and has a number about the house. One day, while marketing, she saw a beautiful gamecock and thought it would make a novel sort of pet. Paying $50 for her find, she had it sent home. The bird arrived before its mistress and was received by the cook, who chopped off its head and prepared it for dinner.—New York Times.

Humility.

It is not every great man who carries his honors as meekly as the mayor of Inverness, who rebuked an admiring crowd in the words, "Frens, I'm just a mortal man like yersels." Sir Wilfrid Lawson tells the following story: "A woman was once pursuing her fugitive cow down a lane, when she called out to some one in front, 'Man, turn my cow.' The man took no notice and allowed the cow to pass. When she came up, she said, 'Man, why did you not turn my cow?' He replied, 'Woman, I am not a man; I am a magistrate.'"—Household Words.

A Genius.

"My wife has been studying geology, and the house is so full of rocks I can't find a place to sit down."

"What will you do about it?"

"I've induced her to take up astronomy."

"Is that any better?"

"Of course. She can't collect specimens."—Chicago Record.

Off the coast of Ceylon the fishing season is inaugurated by numerous ceremonies, and the fleet of boats then puts to sea. Fishing, when allowed, generally commences in the second week of March and lasts from four to six weeks, according to the season.

A pessimist is an invalid who considers happiness a disease.—Dallas News

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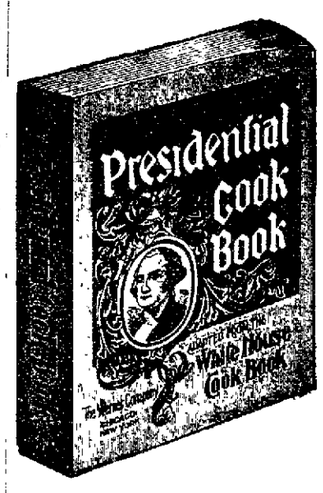

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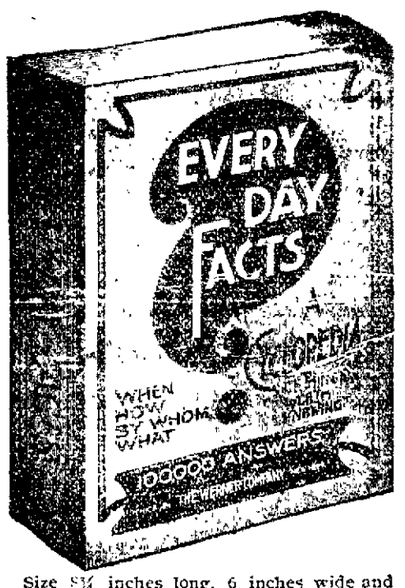

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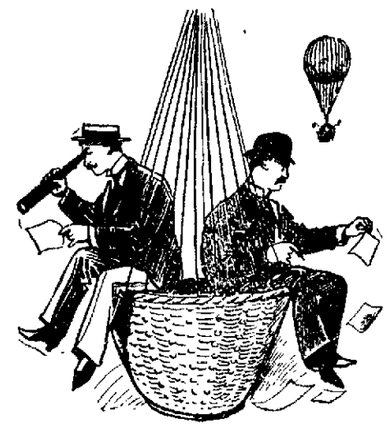

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The Massillon Base Ball Team Played Good Ball Before the Largest Audience That has Assembled on a Local Base Ball Grounds in Years.

The Massillon base ball club at Mahaffey park, on Sunday, went against the strongest team that Canton ever put in the field and two umpires, and they came pretty nearly beating both. It was probably the greatest game in Stark county base ball history. The crowd was the largest that has attended a game hereabouts this season, 800 being present from Massillon. The general admission fee was 25 cents and 10 cents for ladies, the latter constituting the audience to the extent of one-third.

Jack McMahon was the man that Canton had engaged for the occasion, but his decisions were so rank that in the fourth inning he was called in and another individual named Parks was substituted. The last bad thing that McMahon did was to call a man safe on first who ran into Buhmair as he stood on the base with the ball in his hands. The Massillon players left the grounds at this, and refused to continue the game until a new umpire was had. Then Parks was brought to the front, and although he insisted on L. Anderson taking his base when he plainly permitted the ball to hit him, called several Massillon men out when they were not, and did much else to help win the game, he was some improvement over his predecessor. Three times the Massillon team left the field, and though they gained nothing by this, it showed that they were not to be bulldozed without making some remonstrance. The thought of the gate money, sixty per cent. of which went to the winner and forty to the loser, and to which they would forfeit their claim by quitting, was the only thing that could have kept them in the game. But the two bad men are doubtless suffering enough with their guilty consciences, and the story of the game is not yet told.

Anderson hit safely to right field, started to steal second and was helped along by a passed ball, Markel sending him to third by getting out at first, and Whissen bringing him in by a safe hit to left. Whissen attempted to steal second and was caught. Wittmann got a base on balls, stole second and died there, Ketler making the last out.

For Canton, Bernhard made a hit to right, but the three men who followed sent out flies that were caught.

Buhmair was thrown out at first by Zeigler, C. Heyman hit it nicely, and B. Heyman and Gove were put out on flies. In their next three innings only nine men batted.

In the second inning Jahn was the only Canton man who got to first, and he got no farther. In the third, Drumm scored, having gotten to first by the kindness of Mr. McMahon. The next two innings were the prettiest kind of goose eggs.

In the sixth, after Markel and Whissen had been put out, Wittman hit safely, Ketler followed with a three-bagger and Buhmair with a two, the score being 3 to 1 when C. Heyman knocked out a fly to the third baseman.

Hallam, in the seventh, was robbed of a good hit by Gove, who ran a great way and then leaped to the top of the fence and pulled the ball down. It was the cleverest play of the day, and the crowd appreciated it. Then he made a great effort to get Zeigler's fly, but made an error instead. Lloyd made a hit, and so did Jahn, and Zeigler scored. Jahn was caught at second, and Drumm made the third out by striking a fly to Wittmann. In the seventh, three men batted.

Massillon's half of the seventh was characterized by hits by Anderson and Whissen and runs by B. Heyman and Anderson. Then the score stood 5 to 3. Massillon did not score again.

Canton made three runs in the eighth, tying the score, Hallam making a two-base hit, Zeigler and Jahn singles, and Drumm a three-bagger. By a strenuous effort on the part of the umpire, Bernhard was enabled to score in the ninth, winning the game. The score:

Canton.	R	H	O	A	E
Bernhard, cf	1	1	1	0	0
L. Anderson, 3b	0	0	2	2	0
Winters, 1b	0	1	15	0	0
Hallam, c	1	2	3	3	0
Zeigler, ss	2	1	2	4	0
Lloyd, lf	0	2	0	0	0
Jahn, 2b	1	2	3	4	0
Voll, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Drumm, p	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	6	10	27	14	0

Massillon.	R	H	O	A	E
A. Anderson, c	2	2	9	1	0
Markel, 3b	0	0	0	2	0
Whissen, cf	0	2	0	0	0
Wittmann, 2b	1	1	3	0	0
Ketler, ss	1	1	0	3	1
Buhmair, 1b	0	1	7	0	0
C Heyman, p	0	1	0	2	0
B. Heyman, rf	1	0	2	0	0
Gove, lf	0	1	3	0	1
Totals	5	9	24	8	2

Canton.....0 0 1 0 0 1 0 3 1—6
Massillon.....1 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 0—5

Earned runs—Canton 1, Massillon 2.
Two-base hits—Hallam, A. Anderson, Buhmair.
Three-base hits—Drumm, Ketler.
Bases stolen—Voll, A. Anderson, Wittmann.
First base on balls—Off Drumm 2, off Heyman 2.
Hit by pitched balls—L. Anderson 2.
First base on errors—Canton 1.
Struck out—By Drumm 2, by Heyman 4—Whissen, Gove, Bernhard 2, Zeigler, Lloyd.
Left on bases—Canton 10, Massillon 5.
Passed balls—Anderson 1, Hallam 1.
Umpires—McMahon and Parks.
Attendance—2,000.

NOTES.

"We expect to have Canton here on Friday," said Manager Wise this morning, "to play the second game of the series, and we will see that they get fair play. It will be no repetition of the Sunday game with the conditions reversed. Every agreement that I make with them, verbally or otherwise, will be faithfully carried out. If they had treated us that way, yesterday's score would have been different. The management of the Canton team promised me that there should be two umpires, one from Massillon. We took Shauf along, but they would not leave him go on the field, saying that they never kept any agreements not in writing. That is how we lost the game."

A Canton friend of C. F. Huber, the East Main street music dealer, made a bet with him of $9 to $3 that Canton would win. When the game was over Mr. Huber told the stakeholder to turn the money over to the Canton man, but the latter refused to take it. "I am no highway robber," he said. "Give me my $9 and give Huber his, and we will bet you when your boys can get a square deal."

Willard Gove tells of a talk he had with William Reed, of Canton, the tenor singer who took part in an amateur minstrel show with Gove last winter. "Of course I like to see our boys win," Mr. Reed is reported to have said, "but something besides good playing helped along today".

GAMES THIS WEEK.

The schedule for this week includes at Coshocton, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, East and West Side Clerks and Massillon and Canton on Friday, and Massillon and Barberton Saturday and Sunday.

TEARS WERE FORBIDDEN.

A Note to Quit Meant That the Typewriter Was to Go.

She was a dainty little thing, and the old gentleman appeared to be prepossessed in her favor right from the start, but there was evidently something that made him pause.

"Look here," he said in his blunt fashion. "I like you and your references are all right. You run the typewriter as if you knew all there is to know about it, and you don't look like a girl who would be sick every third day and want to get away an hour or two early all the rest of the time, but before I engage you I want to have a clear understanding with you on one subject."

"Yes, sir," she replied, looking at him inquiringly.

"Of course," he explained, "I expect you will be perfectly satisfactory, but if you are not there must be no doubt about my right to discharge you."

"Certainly not."

"If I want you to go, I'll just have one of the clerks put a note on your desk or leave it with the cashier for you, and you're to take that as final."

"Naturally," she said, looking at him in some surprise.

"You're not to enter any protest or file any objections," he persisted, "and most of all you're not to weep."

"Why, I suppose I can ask you why"—

"You can't ask me a thing," he broke in. "If you get a note asking you to quit, you're just to put on your things and walk out without a whimper or question of any kind. Is that understood?"

"It is," she replied.

"Have I your promise to live up to that agreement?"

"You have. But it is such an extraordinary request that I—I"—

"Young woman," said the old gentleman impressively, "I've been in business here for 50 years, and up to the time woman got a good foothold in the business world I was in the habit of engaging and discharging clerks as seemed to me best from the standpoint of my business. In an unguarded moment, however, I was induced to hire a young woman to run a typewriter for me, and after I found that she wasn't satisfactory to me it took me over eight weeks to discharge her. I left a note on her desk and she promptly came in and wept on mine. I turned the job over to various subordinates, but each time she came into my private office to do her weeping, and inside of a week she had the whole force wrought up to a point where business was being neglected, and she was still drawing salary just the same. Woman in business may be all right, but when it comes to getting her out of business somebody else can have the job. However, if you'll make a solemn promise to go without a single weep if you don't suit I'll try you."—Chicago Post.

The Doucet Skirt.

The doucet skirt shirred on fine cords around the waist, the shirring extending below the hips, is a popular feature of summer frocks. In organdie this fashion is particularly adaptable. A pretty "summer girl," who looked as if she had stepped out of a picture at a wedding in the country recently, had an organdie with a white ground, powdered with tiny pink rosebuds, the skirt made in this way and worn over a white taffeta slip. The waist had a little fullness gathered on the right shoulder and under the arm, the folds being brought across the breast diagonally and fastened with a ruffle on the left side, forming a curve around the collarless neck, which was left a little bare, the organdie forming a sort of bolero, which was drawn tightly across the figure and the waist defined by a high draped belt. The sleeves were made without being gathered and drawn tightly around the arms, except at the top, where a smart looking puff accentuated the shoulders. With this pretty frock was worn a leghorn hat tilted over on the side by a cluster of pink roses. Roses also formed a garniture on top, with loops of black velvet ribbon forming an aigret on one side.—New York Tribune.

An ostrich will never go straight to its nest, but always approaches it with many windings and detours, in order, if possible, to conceal the locality from observation.

SECURED GREELEY.

HOW THE GREAT EDITOR'S HANDWRITING SERVED A TURN.

Its Illegibility Was Taken Advantage of by the Manager of the Country Fair, and the People of Oswego Falls Saw and Heard the Lion of the Day.

Every compositor who ever put in type any of Horace Greeley's copy will certify to the fact that his handwriting was almost illegible. It was the despair of the composing room, and even Greeley himself couldn't always decipher it. A man who was many years ago president of the Oswego County Agricultural association said several days ago that he had good reason on one occasion to be thankful that Mr. Greeley's writing was hard to decipher. This fact secured for him a star attraction at the fair which he could not have obtained otherwise. The association of which he was president made a great effort each year to outdo rival associations in its fair, and one of its regular attractions was a distinguished speaker who delivered an address to the crowd on any subject that he might select.

"When I was made president," said the ex-officer of the association, "I was young and ambitious. I wanted to give the best fair that ever had been held at Oswego Falls, and I was willing to work hard to accomplish such a result. Long beforehand I stirred up the farmers to raise big squashes and pumpkins, and I prepared a good schedule of horse races. I secured a man to make a balloon ascension, and all that was lacking in my programme was the speaker.

"At that time Mr. Greeley was the most conspicuous man in the United States. We all wanted to see him and hear him speak. He was a very busy man, however, and I knew that we had about one chance in ten of securing him. I determined to take that chance. After much preliminary thought and many consultations with others I prepared and sent to him a very creditable invitation to attend our fair and deliver an address on any subject that he chose. I assured him that he would find only friends in his audience, and I said that we had long looked for such an opportunity to hear him. Two days later the village postmaster told me that he had a letter that he thought was addressed to me. I had heard a good deal about Greeley's handwriting, and I knew at once that this was my reply from Mr. Greeley. When I opened the envelope, I found a sheet of paper on which were irregular scrawls that I couldn't decipher. With several of my friends I puzzled over it a long time, but I could not read it. I remembered that the editor of our paper had at one time been familiar with Mr. Greeley's handwriting, and I took the letter to him. He was a little out of practice, but he deciphered it after half an hour's examination. Mr. Greeley regretted that he was unable to accept our invitation. That was a great disappointment to me. I thought it over, and suddenly it dawned on me that there was just a chance that I might by strategy get Mr. Greeley to Oswego Falls after all. I sent him another letter that must have staggered him. Mr. Greeley was well aware of the fact that his writing was almost illegible, and he was never much surprised when his letters were misconstrued. I simply took advantage of that, and in my second letter I thanked him for accepting our invitation. To leave him no loophole for escape, I told him that we had begun to distribute handbills announcing the fact that he was going to deliver the address at the fair, and I added that I had ordered the printers to place his name in big letters on our three sheet posters. I knew that when he got my letter he would conclude that we had read his letter declining the invitation as a letter of acceptance, and I hoped when he learned how far we had gone with our printing that he would conclude to come.

"We received no reply from Mr. Greeley, but from time to time we sent him our posters and information about the fair and the town. A week before the day set for the address we sent him a time table and told him on what train we should look for him. I was uneasy all this time, because I knew that if Mr. Greeley didn't turn up I should be blamed. When the day for the great event arrived, I went to the station to await the train. Sure enough, Mr. Greeley was on board. I introduced myself to him as the man who had sent him the invitation and who had received his very kind acceptance. Mr Greeley looked at me closely, and there was a suspicion of a smile on his face.

"'You had no difficulty in reading my letter?' he said.

"'Well, it was a little hard to decipher it at first,' I replied, 'and we were in doubt for a few minutes whether you had said "Yes" or "No" to our invitation. When we did decipher the letter, we were very much pleased to find that you had agreed to come.'

"'Humph!' said Mr. Greeley expressively. 'You ordered your posters at once, didn't you?'

"'Yes,' I replied, 'we wanted every one to know what an attraction we had to offer.'

"Mr. Greeley again looked at me closely, as if he were a bit suspicious. He delivered the address, and the largest crowd in the history of the association heard him. Whether he suspected the trick I had played on him I never discovered. He intimated to one of my friends that he had his suspicions, and he made the remark that I would make an excellent politician. That was his only comment. I still have Mr. Greeley's letter, and any one who will examine it will see how easily it might have been mistaken for an acceptance."—New York Sun.

Life, to be worthy of a rational being, must be always in progression. We must always purpose to do more or better than in time past.—Johnson.

Stop! Women,

And consider that in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman a woman whose experience in treating woman's diseases is greater than that of any living physician, male or female.

You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private troubles to a man; besides, a man does not understand, simply because he is a man.

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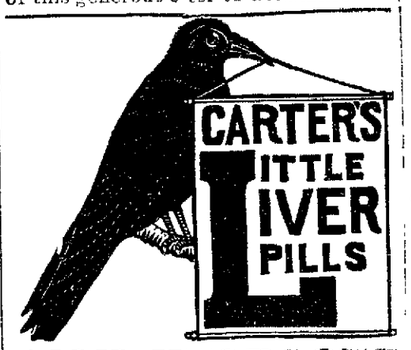
Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read, and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman. Thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.



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6 pounds Sugar.
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Per dozen, choice.....$ .10

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Lion, 1 pound..... .12
The best Mocha & Java... .27

Teas.
Fine Gun Powder.....$ .25
Fine Young Hyson..... .25
English Breakfast..... .25

Cheese.
Extra fine York State Full Cream.....12½c
Ohio Full Cream.....10
Extra fine Swiss.....12½
Full Cream Limberger...10

Baking Powder.
Royal, ½ pound.....$ .13
Arm & Hammer..... .10
Battle Ax, 1 pound..... .05

Soaps.
Ivory, laundry size.....$ .05
Kirk's Cabinet, 12 bars... .25
Erie, 10 bars..... .25
White Foam, 12 bars..... .25
Cream Oat Meal, box..... .09
1776, per package..... .05
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Armour's Best Sugar Cured, per pound.....$ .16

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THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1897.

Senator Teller had not even the courage of his convictions, for after denouncing the tariff bill on the floor of the Senate he failed to vote against it.

Senator Foraker has earned the gratitude of every citizen of Ohio, no matter what his politics may be, by his successful defense of the honor of the state.

The usual skirmishing enlivened the proceedings of the Democratic county committee on Saturday morning, the brethren following their well known tactics, and holding firmly to the old-time motto of "every man for himself." John M. Meyers again attempted to preside, was again turned down, and then followed one of the good old-fashioned squabbles which never fail to show a determination on the part of Stark county's Democracy to stand by the firmly established principles of the party.

The Emperor of Germany has had another rebuff, and a far greater one than that which followed his illustration of what can be accomplished through the divine power of kings. He has been completely defeated in the Prussian Diet over the law of associations bill. English newspapers are immensely pleased at this result and devote a good deal of space to the situation in Germany. The vote against the bill is regarded as a significant rebuff and as a strong protest against the attempt to place power in the hands of officialdom at the expense of civil liberty.

Washington and Niagara Falls are certainly going out of favor as objective points in the first wanderings of newly married couples, and the latter now evince a decided predilection for doing something during this beatific period which has never been done or tried before. A California couple are now spending their honeymoon in the branches of a redwood tree, where they have had a small home built which they call "The Nest," and where the billing and cooing may be supposed to go on without interruption. Another couple were recently married in the car of a balloon, and when the ceremony was over the ropes were cut and away they went, supposedly into realms of perfect bliss.

There must have been exciting times at the New York custom house on Saturday, as the importers and brokers waited for the arrival of steamers bringing goods for entry in time to escape the duties of the new tariff law. The New York World describes the final scene as follows:

"There was now great suspense about La Touraine. She had followed the Umbria up to Quarantine and a tug had been sent to take off Capt. Santelli, her commander. His arrival would complete a joyous day.

"It meant $35,000 to one pale-faced man, who nervously paced the rotunda. He was L. C. Delmonico, the Fifth avenue art dealer. Paintings are free under the Wilson law. The Dingley bill assesses them 25 per cent. Mr. Delmonico had an importation of oil paintings on La Touraine upon which the duty under the new law would be $35,000.

"A bombshell fell among the waiting hundreds at 3:30 o'clock.

"'Capt. Santelli has refused to come off in a tug' was the announcement. There were hisses for him and groans for the French line.

"Messengers hurried to the French line dock and a half dozen cabs went galloping to the same goal. Meantime the angry crowd waited, while the more nervous ones swore at the recalcitrant captain. Mr. Delmonico's face was painful to see.

"The clock pointed to 3:45. There was a slight commotion: then there were some cheers. The crowd hoped it was Capt. Santelli, and there was a groan when a wag rushed in with a piece of ticker tape in his hands and announced:

"'McKinley has signed the bill.' Faces fell, and there were sighs of despair."

MRS. MAYBRICK'S CASE.

The news that the British government has again refused to interfere in the execution of Mrs. Maybrick's sentence, will be received with sorrow and indignation by those who have studied the case of this unfortunate American woman.

The last effort to secure at least an amelioration in the conditions of her confinement was made by Ambassador Hay, who had some correspondence on the subject with the foreign office, which he has transmitted to the state department. Lord Salisbury appears to have called for a report in the case from Secretary Ridley, and the latter regretfully stated that he was unable, in view of the conclusion which had been reached by himself and by his predecessor as to Mrs. Maybrick's guilt, to recommend to her majesty that any exceptional treatment should be accorded to her.

It is impossible that Mrs. Maybrick can with any justice be condemned on such weak evidence as that which has been published, and the only excuse for this obstinacy on the part of the British government lies in the possibility that it may be in the possession of facts unknown to the public which conclusively prove her guilt: and if this is so, the public, particularly the American public, has every right to demand that the decision shall be justified.

UNTRAINED MINDS AND UNWORTHY BOOKS.

"A healthy body undoubtedly conduces to a healthy condition of the mind," says "Droch" in the August Ladies' Home Journal, "but it does not produce intellectual activity. The only way to accomplish intellectual results is to work the mind. Hard work of any kind is never easy--it may be satisfying and exhilarating, but not easy. When you really work your brain you know it: even to concentrate your attention to begin a task is a serious effort. Many wise workers say that when you have learned the power of concentration you have solved the problem of effective intellectual work. That is the first stumbling block that the person who does not habitually read books, even for recreation, encounters. It is so difficult to pin your attention to the printed page, for you think of things nearer at hand with which you are familiar. But a sensational novel captures the uneasy attention sooner than more thoughtful books: therefore, people of untrained minds are the greatest devourers of unworthy books."

PROSPERITY.

Local holders of Western mortgages have received gratifying evidence during the last week of the revival of good times, says the New York Post of Saturday. One concern having millions invested in farm mortgages in the Western states reports a greater number of payments on principal and interest than any previous season, with a single exception, for years. Some of the best reports come from Kansas and Missouri, where the crop conditions are excellent and farmers anticipate a specially prosperous year. An agent of a trust company making a tour of the West in the interest of his concern, wrote from Lincoln, Neb., a few days ago:

"There is a unanimous feeling both in Lincoln and Omaha that times are improving, and this is regretfully admitted even by the Populists. In Omaha conditions are certainly very much better than they were a year ago. Prospects are very flattering for a large crop all over this section of the country."

Another company operating largely in Western territory reports an unusual number of clients paying up back interest, and general indications of encouraging conditions in many sections not observed last year. That company finds it impossible to place loans this season at rates current a year or so ago.

D. O. Eshbaugh, president of the New England Loan and Trust Company, in speaking of the situation at the West, said: "The present condition of the farmers in the agricultural states just west of the Mississippi river, is remarkably sound and encouraging. They have, as a rule, reduced their indebtedness materially during the last three or four years, and particularly during the last year. Many of them are entirely out of debt. The weak, thriftless and unfortunate ones have lost their farms, and land is now, with few exceptions, held by men who are industrious, prudent and strong.

"The crop situation has seldom been more favorable than at present. The wheat in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri has all been secured, and wherever threshing has been done the yield has been unusually large.

"The farmers are greatly encouraged. They are actually experiencing good times, and, with the prospect of a large foreign demand for what they have to sell, they realize that the outlook has seldom been more hopeful. They are finding too much to do in securing the great crops to give as much attention to politics as they have been doing. Populism is losing its hold upon them, and if present prospects are measurably realized it is not too much to say that Bryanism has had its day."

SECRETARY GAGE ON PROSPERITY.

We have suffered bad times so long that the people have become too pessimistic to believe at first the evidence before their eyes. I know that good times are not only coming, but that the advance force of prosperity has actually arrived. Through all channels of information flowing into the treasury office come positive statements of rapid improvement in business. From evidences we have received we are preparing for an exceptional demand for small notes in the West. The indications are that an unusually large quantity of these will be needed for the crop movements.

Of late I have received many letters from business men of importance. These letters are full of good cheer and offer instances of improvement. The head of the largest hardware house in the United States, and, for that matter, in the world, has written that the amount of his sales in June exceeded that of any month in the history of his house. It was noticeable that many of his orders came by mail and telegraph from the retail merchants, who, finding themselves bare in the face of a rapidly increasing demand, did not wait for the drummers to call. These same retail merchants turned the drummers away a year ago, saying that they had no custom. Now, it is apparent that the custom came within the last few days.

I have heard from many bankers in New York and other leading cities. They report a stronger feeling of confidence than the business world has known for five years. Those who disbelieved in any improvement three months ago now believe in it.--Lyman J. Gage.

Now is the time to subscribe.

CANTON AND COUNTY.

Items of General Interest From the County Seat.

A PROHIBITION TICKET NAMED.

The County Committee Names one at Canton—C. B. Heckman Nominated for Recorder—Canton's Gold Mining Company—Probate Court Notes.

CANTON, July 26.—The meeting of the Democratic county committee on Saturday afternoon was turbulent from start to finish, but the John W. Myers faction was compelled to take a back seat, as in the county convention. For the office of permanent chairman W. J. Piero, Frank Ewing and Jacob Reigner were placed in nomination, and Mr. Ewing, of Alliance, was elected. The vote resulted as follows: Ewing 36, Piero 11, Reigner 20. W. J. Evans, of New Berlin, was selected as permanent secretary, defeating H. J. Mertz, of Canton, by a vote of 44 to 21.

Tobias Schott, of Massillon, was one of a committee of three which formed a resolution providing that the ticket in 1898 shall be selected by primary election under the Australian ballot system. The resolution was unanimously adopted. The Sleutz-Alexander delegates to the senatorial convention were declared illegally chosen and it was decided that a mass convention be held on Thursday, July 29, for the selection of other delegates. The committee adjourned to meet Saturday, August 21.

Myron E. Bailey, John Elsasser, Daniel M. Henry, Charles Elsasser and Charles Wise have sued the Holloway Paving Brick Company and Fanny Spiro to recover $1,500 due for labor. The petition alleges that the company transferred certain property to Fanny Spiro to defraud the plaintiffs. An injunction restraining the sale of the property is prayed for...A transcript from Justice Folger's docket, in the case of Emmet A. Heckert vs. Gilbert N. Porter, has been filed with the clerk of court. Mr. Heckert secured judgment in the sum of $28.50.

A boy named Schwertner, the son of a Canton shoe dealer, had his foot badly crushed by an electric car at Meyer's lake, Sunday afternoon. He was forced under the car by the surging crowd. Amputation may be necessary.

The will of Priscilla Snively, of Pike township, has been filed for probate. A fina account has been filed in the estate of Lizzie E. Pearson, of Plain township. In the guardianship of Mary Capiens, of Sandy township, appraisement of ward's real estate has been ordered. The application of the surety of J. S. Jump, administrator of Joseph Maudru's estate, of Canton, to be released, has been granted: new bond has been ordered filed and approved. The will of Margaret Materstock, of Massillon, has been admitted to probate, and Frank Sibila appointed executor. Benjamin Faust has been appointed administrator of the estate of Lorin Tramp, of Canton. In the estate of T. R. Richmond, of Massillon, foreign guardian has been authorized to receive moneys due minor legatees under will.

A marriage license has been granted to George Mackey and Pearl Meckel, of New Berlin.

CANTON, July 27.—There is now being organized in Canton that which will be known as the Canton Alaska Mining and Provision Company. N. J. Trodo has been elected chairman of the organization and since has received many applications for stock. The latter will be limited to 500 shares. It is the intention to locate an agent at Seattle, whose duty it will be to make arrangements for the transportation of goods and those who desire to try their luck in Alaska gold fields. At a meeting held last evening it was decided to locate this agent at once.

The county committee of the Prohibition party has named the following county ticket: Representatives, John H. Stamp, Alliance: Robin H. Noel, Canton. Treasurer, Samuel H. Christman, Tuscarawas township. Sheriff, George N. Webb, Canton. Recorder, C. B. Heckman, Massillon. Commissioner, John L. Stoner, Plain township. Infirmary director, James S. Beazell, Bethlehem township. State senator, the Rev. W. H. Buckanan, Levittsville, Carroll county.

A final account has been filed in the estate of John Johnson, of Alliance. In the estate of Lucy Haynam, of Paris township, sale of real estate has been confirmed and partial account filed. The wills of Bradford Britton, of Marlboro township, and Emma Birch, of Marlboro, have been admitted to probate. Report of sale of personal property has been approved in the assignment of Frank Wallace, of Alliance. The will of Sarah M. Raynolds, of Canton, has been filed for probate. Certificate has been granted under laws governing assignments to avoid arrest in the assignment of Edward Stucker, of Canton. The guardian of Thomas and Lela Caskey, of Alliance, has filed a final account.

A marriage license has been granted to Harvey L. Hurst and Luva M. Barnett, of Canton.

CANTON, July 28.--The dull season at the court house is fairly on. In common pleas court comparatively nothing of importance has been transacted for several weeks and court is in session on Mondays only. August Garaux and Levi Baum today sued the Holloway Paving Brick Company, whose plant is located at North Industry, to recover $770.05. The sum is due, it is alleged, for coal delivered by the plaintiffs...Two actions have been begun on promissory notes. The George D. Harter bank vs. Robert Maxwell is the title of one, which involves $300. The second was instituted by William Wagner against Ira Bryan to recover an alleged balance of $787 on a note for $1,000.

An application to probate the will of Jacob Bachtel, of Canton, has been continued. Priorities of liens on chattel property have been determined and distribution ordered in the assignment of Frank Wallace, of Alliance...The will of Philip Ringer, of Nimishillen township, has been filed for probate...A final account has been filed by the guardian of Frank R. Webb, of Massillon. Daniel W. Shetler has been appointed executor of the estate of Solomon Shetler, of Sugarcreek township. In the estate of Mary Ann Madison, of Massillon, the foreign guardian of Vincent S. Henney, of DuKarh county, Ind., has been authorized to receive legacy due his ward... Private sale of real estate has been ordered in the assignment of R. E. Hudson, of Alliance. Ambrose Smith, of Canton, assigned on Tuesday to Peter J. Collins. The assets are estimated at $600, and the liabilities are the same.

Nathan Rice found one of his best horses which he had turned out to graze yesterday, suffering from deep wounds inflicted with a knife in its throat and shoulder. The animal was nearly dead from loss of blood, which was stopped with great difficulty. Mr. Rice is a tenant on Mrs. Charles Cook's farm north of town. He thinks the horse was injured by a man with whom he had some trouble recently concerning a deal in horses.

I. B. DANGLER DEAD.

Another of Massillon's Oldest Citizens Passes Away.

Isaac B. Dangler died at 1 o'clock Tuesday morning. He had not been ill more than a week, though for some time previous to that he had been in poor health. The cause of death was a general breaking down of the system.

Mr. Dangler was born in Pennsylvania in 1817, and along in the forties came to Canton, later locating in Massillon, engaging in the dry goods business. He had been connected with this particular branch of trade since he was a young man, and at various times in the past had business interests in Massillon, Navarre and elsewhere. For ten years he was in the employ of A. J. Humberger & Son.

Early in life Mr. Dangler was married to Miss L. L. Burr, whose death occurred some years ago. The children who survive are Mrs. Lovina Young, East Palestine: Mrs. Little, Hamilton, Ill.: Mrs. Jacob Wagoner, of this city, and Frank Dangler, of Jackson county, Ia. His second marriage took place in Massillon, and Mrs. Dangler, who was Mrs. L. L. Bowen, daughter of the late Dr. J. V. Shertzer, survives him.

Mr. Dangler also leaves three brothers and a sister: David A., of Cleveland: Henry, of Warsaw, Ind.: John R., of Massillon, and Mrs. Numan, of Allegheny.

The funeral services will be held from his late residence in Cedar street at 1 o'clock Thursday afternoon, the Rev. Mr. Clokey, officiating.

RESUMING WORK.

A Big Youngstown Furnace Opens After a Long Idleness.

YOUNGSTOWN, July 26.—All indications point in the direction of an early resumption in the iron business, and a permanent increase in the demand for pig iron and manufactured products. The Tod furnace of the Youngstown Steel Company, which was shut down four months ago, has been almost entirely rebuilt, and was put in blast again today, the owners being confident that the outlook presages success in manufacturing lines. The Ohio Steel Company is operating its extensive plant to its full capacity, giving steady employment to nearly 1,000 men, and has orders ahead to keep in operation for the next four months.

There is reason to believe that within the next ten days there will be an amicable adjustment of the scale question, and that every rolling mill in the Mahoning valley will be lighted. The smaller manufacturing plants are running steady, and those engaged in the production of specialties report the volume of trade steadily increasing.

At the Youngstown bridge works they are filling large contracts, having in the past two weeks sent out two trains, each of twenty-five cars, loaded with bridge material ready for erection, and in addition have a large amount of new work in sight.

Mr. Bryant Takes the Conrad.

William C. Bryant assumed entire control of the Hotel Conrad today, his partner, Harry R. Parsons, retiring. Negotiations preparatory to this change have been under way for some time, but his morning all necessary papers were signed. Messrs. Bryant and Parsons purchased the Hotel Conrad in November, 1895, and have successfully operated it since. Both have made hosts of warm friends in this city and are widely known as most genial hosts to transient men. For the time being Mr. Parsons will remain in the city.

Two Armies—the Regular and Irregular.

To which would you prefer to belong? The regular, undoubtedly. The irregulars are, admittedly, the most numerous, but they are in a very undesirable state of non-discipline. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will soon remedy this want in a disordered liver or bowels. Biliousness manifests itself in yellowness of the skin and eyeballs, sour breath, furred tongue, morning nausea, discomfort in the vicinity of the liver, vertigo and sick headache. Hosts of people suffer thus. These signs of insubordination to the governance of health, toge her with an irregular condition of the bowels, are soon regulated by the Bitters, which also overcomes malaria, dyspepsia, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervousness and kidney trouble. As a means of checking premature decay, hastening convalescence, and mitigating the infirmities of age, the great tonic is without parallel

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c. a bottle.

THE NEWS BY WIRE.

Annual Convention of Building and Loan Associations.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

A Final List of Appointments was Sent Out by the President Before His Departure from Washington Today—Latest News from Mining Quarters.

[By Associated Press to THE INDEPENDENT.]

DETROIT, July 28.—The Michigan national convention of the United States League of Loan and Building Associations assembled today, and was largely attended. There were addresses of welcome by the mayor and responses. The annual address was delivered by President Michael Brown, of Philadelphia. Following is the annual report of H. F. Cellarius, secretary of the board:

The representatives of the local building and loan associations here assembled may well congratulate themselves on the encouraging showing which the local building and loan association interests present for the past year, notwithstanding the depressing influences which have unfavorably affected every other branch of business. It is a remarkable fact that there has been a substantial growth both in membership and assets as the statistics which accompany this report will fully show. The total assets of the local building and loan associations of the United States now amount to nearly six hundred millions of dollars, or in exact figures $598,388,695, which is an increase of $18,760,930 during the past year. The total number of local associations in the several states is 4,776, while their membership numbers 1,610,300, an increase of 65,171 members during the year.

The figures attest the growing popularity and strength of these associations. The fact that local building associations have during these times and under unfavorable conditions, developed such a healthy state with increased resources, gives conclusive evidence that the co-operative idea is correct in principle, that it commands in a very high degree the confidence of the people.

There have been some failures, and a few states, from local causes, have made little or no progress, but, on the whole, the movement shows a satisfactory gain where rather the reverse was expected. The highest proportional gains were made in the eastern and central states where building association interests are greatest, and singularly the states showing a loss in assets are all located west of the Mississippi river, excepting the states of Illinois and Tennessee. Pennsylvania shows an increase in assets for the past year of about five and a half millon dollars: Ohio nearly five millons: Indiana nearly four millions: Massachusetts nearly a little over two and a quarter millions, and New York a little over one and one-half millions. The following table shows the number of associations, membership and assets for the years 1896-7, the figures being compiled from official state reports, and such states given in detail whose laws require returns made by building and loan association to some state department:

States.	No. Ass'ns.	Membership.	Assets.
Pennsylvania	1,160	260,000	$105,000,000
Ohio	755	297,650	96,906,524
Illinois	718	196,732	80,105,574
New Jersey	304	111,575	40,967,624
Indiana	505	157,264	38,085,147
New York	313	94,964	36,452,917
Missouri	288	58,024	26,352,954
Massachusetts	122	63,105	22,906,692
California	136	19,957	17,972,310
Minnesota	72	10,800	4,885,319
Tennessee	41	7,198	4,405,749
Nebraska	76	12,145	3,771,883
Connecticut	16	10,415	2,707,926
Maine	34	8,226	2,691,446
Total	4,540	1,308,055	$483,173,015
Other states	236	302,245	115,215,680
Totals	4,776	1,610,300	$598,388,695

In legislative matters the past year has been an exceedingly active one, important laws affecting building and loan associations have been enacted in many states—Indiana extensively supplemented its laws by an act which became operative July 1. It requires all expenses paid out of the earnings and abolishes expense funds: limits charge for membership fee to 50 cents per hundred dollar shares, and grants the right to set aside a fund for contingent losses not to exceed five per cent of the assets. Every association is required to furnish each of its stockholders, within thirty days after the annual statement is made to the state auditor, with a written or printed statement of its condition, and must also credit member's pass books annually with earnings due upon the same. The consolidation of two or more associations is authorized, and liquidation proceedings provided for any association concluding to discontinue business within one year from the passage of the act.

After the report of officers had been submitted, Senator Foraker, of Ohio, addressed the convention on the work of building associations, and heartily applauded the vote of thanks for exempting building associations from tax in the tariff law.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, July 27, 1897:

LADIES.

Miller, Mrs. Rosa — Stahl, Mrs. John A.
Worthington, Mrs. S.

MEN.

Camp, Wm. — Hoobler, John H.
Cole, O. A. — Johnston, Chas. R.
Duff, R. P — Kiley, R. C.
Graber, Jno. — Royn, Hon. H. E.
Greissler, John — Sherry, Jas. J.
Wilson, H. D.
The Western Renovating Co.

FOREIGN.

Harvey, Miss Mary

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

IN MINING DISTRICTS.

Polish Women Prevent Miners From Going to Work.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., July 28.--[By Associated Press] Polish women armed with stones and sticks kept several miners from going to work today. Col. J. A. Fickinger said if the men were not at work by Friday, new men would be brought in.

Middlesboro.--The miners have been given a ten cent increase and have resolved not to strike.

OPERATORS IN SECRET SESSION.

Pittsburg--The uniformity agreement as adopted by coal operators does not materially differ from the agreement of February, 1896, except in providing for an arbitration commission to settle disputes. Operators are proceeding in secret session again today.

LABOR LEADERS' CONFERENCE.

Wheeling—It is learned that the conference of labor leaders, held yesterday, made secret provisions for conducting the fight more emphatically than was apparent in the manifesto published. A surprise is soon to be expected.

A LIST OF APPOINTMENTS.

The President and a Large Party Leave Washington Today.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—[By Associated Press]—The first copies of the new tariff law are now ready and make 700 pages each. Fifty thousand copies were furnished congressmen today.

The President appointed the following: Daniel Swiney, of Ohio, to be consul at Cork, Ireland; Charles E. Sapp, collector of internal revenue for the fifth district of Kentucky; Samuel J. Roberts, collector of internal revenue for the seventh district of Kentucky: Andrew J. Duncan, of Ohio, as Indian inspector.

President and Mrs. McKinley, Secretary and Mrs. Porter, Assistant Pruden, Secretary and Mrs. Alger, the executive clerk and others, left today at noon to be absent six weeks. The President goes direct to Lake Champlain, thence to the G. A. R. encampment at Buffalo, thence to the wedding of Miss Hayes, and the reunion of his old regiment at Fremont, O.

The Republicans Meet.

COLUMBUS, July 28.—[By Associated Press]—There was a full attendance at the Republican state central committee meeting today. The following executive committee was appointed: Chairman, George K. Nash: secretary, John R. Malloy: treasurer, W. B. Burdell, of Columbus: S. D. Hollenbech, of Chardan: Charles Fleischman, of Cincinnati. George D. Meyers, colored, of Cleveland: Philo S. Clark, of Portsmouth: G. L. Marble, of Van Wert: L. C. Laylin of Norwalk.

Michigan City Burned Out.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., July 28.—[By Associated Press]—The central portion of this town was burned today. James Bowman was killed, Louis Schwartz, Fred Peters, Herman Buckow fatally and many others slightly wounded. A benzine explosion was the cause of the fire.

Steamer Cambria Wrecked.

PORT HURON, July 28.--[By Associated Press]—The steamer Cambria, with one hundred passengers on board, was wrecked today. She collided with drift logs. No lives were lost.

A Bust of President McKinley.

NEW YORK, July 28.—[By Associated Press]—A handsome Carrara marble bust of President McKinley has arrived from Naples, for the capitol building at Columbus.

McKinley's Grandfather's Record.

YORK, Pa., July 28.—[By Associated Press]—President McKinley has been presented with the revolutionary record of David McKinley, his great grandfather.

Killed at the Baptist Conference.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 28.—[By Associated Press]—The Rev. Mace Coleman killed Prof. Patterson today, at the Baptist conference.

There's no question about it. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier. This is proven by its wonderful cures of blood diseases.

From Extreme Nervousness.

THAT no one remedy can contain the elements necessary to cure all diseases, is a fact well known to everyone. Dr. Miles' *System* of Restorative Remedies consists of seven distinctively different preparations, each for its own purpose.

Mrs. L. C. Bramley, 37 Henry St., St. Catherines, Ontario, writes: "For years I suffered from extreme nervousness and annoying constipation, developing into palpitation and weakness of the heart. I was unable to sleep, suffered much from headache, pain in my left side, palpitation and a constant feeling of weakness and prostration. I began using Dr. Miles' Nervine, Heart Cure and Nerve and Liver Pills and the Anti-Pain Pills to relieve sudden paroxysms of pain and headache. I soon felt much improved and the pains and aches and weariness left me. I then took Dr. Miles' Restorative Tonic and am now restored to my former good health."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address,

Dr. Miles' Remedies Restore Health

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Uncovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nist, of State street, a son.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bischoff, in Front street, a son.

Mrs. Frank A. Vogt and daughter are visiting in Wampum, Pa.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. William Wagoner, in Green street, a son.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Butler, in West Main street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stocker, in Grant street, a daughter.

Miss Sarah Laviers left on Monday to visit her sister, Mrs. Hanna, in West Virginia.

Mrs. W. B. Hall has gone to Cleveland to spend two weeks with relatives and friends.

Dr. and Mrs. Little, of Warren, are the guests of Mrs. S. M. Knapp, in East Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Rudolph and Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Weirich are camping at Turkeyfoot lake.

Mr. and Mrs. William Grosjean and Mr. Ovan Rogers, of Shreve, are guests at the Rogers residence.

The Youngstown League ball team will play with Canton, Sunday, at Mahaffey park at Meyer's lake.

Miss Mabel Garrigues, of Salem, is visiting at the residence of Dr. H. B. Garrigues, in South Hill street.

The annual reunion of the Navarre High School Alumni will be held at Meyer's lake, Thursday, August 5.

The annual benefit picnic given for the Louisville Orphan Asylum will be held at Meyer's lake on Thursday, August 5.

The Massillon ball team was defeated at Coshocton on Tuesday, by a score of 15 to 8. Whissen and Anderson were the battery.

The funeral of C. H. Warburton, for many years the master mechanic of the C., L. & W. railway, took place at Lorain on Monday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Sebastian Huwig, of North Lawrence, are the guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. A Morgan, in Wooster street.

The section crews along the Ft. Wayne road have been ordered to clean up the tracks and cut the weeds and grass on the company's premises.

A building permit has been issued to Francis Oliver for the erection of a building, in Oak street, 15½x35, to be completed by August 25.

J Frank Werner, of Marlboro, is announced as a candidate for county recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

Miss Arline Webb, Miss Harriet Russell, Miss Bessie Barney, Mr. Morris R. Bessell, Mr. Harry McLain and Dr. Robert B. Dimon spent Sunday at Mt. Eaton.

Richard Curtis Shallenberger, son of John Shallenberger, of Canal Fulton, died suddenly on Sunday. The funeral, from Newman chapel, was very largely attended.

Mr. and Mrs. N. C. DeFord and son John, of Carrollton, spent Sunday with Massillon friends. Mr. DeFord is serving his second term as probate judge of Carroll county.

A barking dog frightened William Richardson's horse so badly, Tuesday evening, that before he could subdue it the shafts and other parts of the carriage were in splinters.

James Siffert, of Cleveland, is visiting friends in the city. Mr. Siffert has charge of the South cottage, where convalescent patients are confined at the Cleveland state hospital.

The property of Gilbert N. Porter, of Massillon, was sold on Saturday afternoon by the sheriff, from the court house steps. The purchaser was H. V. Kramer and the price $1,250.

Two fine horses belonging to a farmer near Clarksburg, gained access to a load of wheat during the night, and were found in the morning bloated and dead by the wagon. They were valued at $400.

A horse hitched to a light road wagon, the property of W. D. Hoverstock, who resides on the plains, was stolen from the front of Schworm Bros'. grocery about 9 o'clock Saturday evening. No clew has been found.

The Christian Endeavor society of Trinity Reformed church, Canton, will visit the society of the First Reformed church, of this city, next Sunday evening, in a body. The pastor will then preach on the C. E. work.

The Democrats of Summit county held their county convention, Saturday, and a motion to fuse with the Populists was lost. They adopted resolutions condemning the fee system in county offices.

The heavy rain last Thursday night did damage in Canfield to the extent of $4,000. The main sewer of the town runs under the cellars of the principal stores of the town, which suffered from the overflow.

Quite a number of the young men, of Holgate, O., were disappointed Saturday evening. On that evening the Y. P. S. C. E. advertised a bloomer social. On attending the boys found each lady, not in the regulation bicycle suit, but decorated with a buttonhole bouquet. Needless to say they were disappointed.

W. H. Schafer, who is enjoying his first vacation in four years, says that the inquiries of people who want to know why he is not at work have become so numerous that they are annoying, and he has at last resorted to this manner of letting all know once and for all why he is seen on the street during working hours.

W. H. Shoupe, of Fostoria, has purchased the American steam laundry plant of H. E. Lucas, and takes possession today. Mr. Shoupe has had a number of years' experience in the business, and will increase the capacity of the plant by adding the latest improved machinery. Mr. Shoupe will also move his family to Massillon.

It has just been discovered that there are fine undeveloped coal fields about Minerva. John Starkey has sunk a shaft ten feet deep on his farm, a half mile west of the town, and struck a three and a half foot vein of the best bituminous coal mined in Ohio. It is from a vein called the Peacock. Already considerable territory has been leased.

One of the big days of the season at Lake Brady will be Sunday, Aug. 1. It is State Association day. At the Auditorium Dr. Schermerhorn will lecture, and Miss Maggie Gauls, the test medium, will give tests. A special train load of 800 people from Pittsburg alone will be on the grounds that day.

Warren shooters are highly elated at the success of their team in the Border league tournaments. The Warren team won in the tournaments at Youngstown, Greenville and Meadville, while New Castle won on the home grounds. Warren thus has first prize, a fine gun, already in its grasp, and the contests in Warren, August 11 and 12 will be for place prizes only.

For several weeks the residents of a portion of Cleveland have been terrified by a man known as the "wild man." They wanted the sheriff of Cuyahoga county to send to Canton for a bloodhound to put on the trail of the man. The Cleveland Leader says that the "wild man" is believed to have been captured and is now behind prison bars. He is a half-witted Slav known as Mikal Zacada.

Dr. D. S. Gardner, who was appointed by the board of trustees of the Cleveland state hospital to investigate the gymnasiums and bathing apparatus of the leading institutions of the county, and in his report to recommend the purchase of such paraphernalia as will be needed in the new building, left on an early morning train for New York. He was accompanied by Mrs. Gardner, and at Alliance they were joined by Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Eyman, of Cleveland.

Mrs. John Deefenbacher, of Everett, Washington, who has been visiting Massillon relatives for several months has received a number of splendid specimens of gold bearing quartz from Alaska, which were sent by Mr. Diefenbacher. The Seattle papers which she receives daily say the rush to the gold fields is unprecedented. At Seattle the daily arrivals number several hundred and the list of those who registered at the various hotels on July 21 contains but one from Ohio, W. C. Beckwith, of Fostoria. Most of the arrivals are from western states, but many are from New York and Pennsylvania.

Following is a brief synopsis of the game laws of Ohio, to-wit: Squirrels can be killed from September 1 to December 15; woodcock, July 4 to November 15; prairie chickens, September 1 to December 15; pheasants, protected the entire year; quail, November 10 to December 15; doves, September 1 to December 15; rabbits, September 1 to April 10; turkey, October 1 to December 15; deer, protected to November 10, 1900; duck, September 1 to April 10; killing the latter before 6 a. m. or after 5 p. m. any day, or on Sunday, Monday or Tuesday any week is prohibited.

WEST VIRGINIA COAL.

Shipments of Loaded Cars to the Lake Continues.

The shipment of West Virginia coal west, over the W. & L. E. road, continues. The miners at Dillonvale and Long Run have made no attempt to interfere with trains, although no deputy United States marshals are on duty to prevent them. Fifty loaded cars of West Virginia coal were accepted from the B. & O. road at Wheeling this morning, and as many empty cars were delivered. A decided change in the situation is expected tomorrow. It is also reported that the West Virginia miners who are now idle will resume if the efforts to bring out the rest between this and Wednesday fail.

THE MINERS GAINING.

Mahon Reports Successful Operations in West Virginia.

The W. & L. E. railway received sixty cars loaded with West Virginia coal today from the B. & O. road at Wheeling, and delivered to the B. & O. about the same number of empty cars. As yet the daily shipments over the W. & L. E. have not averaged more. The situation in West Virginia today presents a more encouraging appearance to the miners. Mr. Mahon wired President Ratchford last night that between 5,000 and 6,000 miners are out at Fairmont, and good results are predicted from the Wheeling meeting.

In Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America, the five great continents, Shaker medicines are being used by suffering humanity for the cure of sickness and disease.

Never was there such a universal demand never such wonderful results.

Shaker Digestive Cordial, a cure for indigestion, is prepared from herbs and roots, and is a natural remedy, which cures by aiding nature and not by fighting her.

Shaker Digestive Cordial makes those fat, who have become thin by not digesting their food.

It restores the spirits and the appetite of those who are dejected and fagged out from the wearing effects of indigestion.

It relieves the symptoms of dyspepsia, and, after using for a reasonable time, finally cures the complaint.

Sold by druggists. Trial bottle 10c.

Reasons Why Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the Best.

1. Because it affords almost instant relief in case of pain in the stomach and cholera morbus.
2. Because it is the only remedy that never fails in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhoea.
3. Because it is the only remedy that will cure chronic diarrhoea.
4. Because it is the only remedy that will prevent bilious colic.
5. Because it is the only remedy that will cure epidemical dysentery.
6. Because it is the only remedy that can always be depended upon in cases of cholera infantum.
7. Because it is the most prompt and most reliable medicine in use for bowel complaints.
8. Because it produces no bad results.
9. Because it is pleasant and safe to take.
10. Because it has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.

The 25 and 50c sizes for sale by Z. T. Baltzly, opera block druggist.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

MILLS RESUME WORK.

Falcon Tin-Plate Company at Niles Begins Operations.

A SERIOUS BICYCLE ACCIDENT.

A Young Lady at Alliance Loses Control of Her Wheel on a Steep Hill—An Applecreek Farmer Becomes Insane—Neighborhood News.

The Falcon Tin-Plate Company of Niles has signed the tin-plate wage scale for the coming year and will resume operations in full at once. Three of the tin-plate mills were started Friday, and the balance of the plant, three or four additional mills, will commence work today. This is one of the largest tin-plate plants in the country and affords employment to about 200 workingmen.

AN ALLIANCE ACCIDENT.

ALLIANCE, July 28.—Two young ladies, Edith and Annie Evans, sisters, residing at Columbus, who have been visiting with John Mackintosh, a relative, residing about four miles south-west of Salineville, started out, the former on horseback and the latter on a bicycle, to visit a fishing camp. In going down a steep hill Edith lost control of her wheel and called to her sister on horseback, a short distance ahead, to get out of the way. Annie in an effort to comply with her sister's request, turned the animal's head to one side. When Edith with the bicycle then going at lightning speed, struck her head against the nose of the horse, receiving a shock from which she did not regain consciousness for six hours. The collision frightened the horse and Annie, fearing the animal might run away, jumped to the ground, breaking her leg above the ankle. It is thought the young ladies will both recover.

SHOT IN THE HEAD.

BOLIVAR, July 26.—Fred Croft, an eighteen-year-old boy, went hunting for groundhogs with a revolver and a gun, on Saturday. He was brought home in the evening with a bullet in his head. The doctors think that he will recover. "I was lying in wait for a groundhog," said he in explanation, "and the revolver was accidentally discharged when I shifted my position."

MT. EATON ITEMS.

MT. EATON, July 26.—E. F. Graber and Mrs. T. B. Thompson are on the sick list...The postoffice will change hands about August 2..Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Fiscus, of Orrville, were in town on Sunday...Mr. and Mrs. Charles Conrad and quite a number of their friends were at the Lucas Hotel for supper, Sunday evening..Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wampler visited in Wooster, Thursday and Friday, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Meeks..E. F. Graber, E Hugnelet, J. J. Schlafly, John Yahn, William Villard, E. Reed, A. O. Schaffter, the Rev. J. C. Smith and Dr. and Mrs. F. M. Marshall were in Wooster on Thursday.

JEFFERSON COUNTY'S CENTENNIAL.

STEUBENVILLE, July 27.—On Sunday in over 100 churches in this county appropriate services were held and addresses delivered commemorative of the one hundredth anniversary of the history of Jefferson county. The pastors of the various churches were asked by the centennial committee to arrange and conduct these special services on this date as preparatory to the coming centennial on August 24, 25 and 26. When Jefferson county was organized by proclamation by Governor Arthur St. Clair, on July 29, 1797, it included the area now embraced in the present county of Jefferson, over three-fourths of Belmont, more than half of Harrison, three-fourths of Carroll, about seven-eighths of Stark, more than two-thirds of Summit, nearly half of Cuyahoga and all of Lake, Geauga, Ashtabula, Trumbull, Portage, Mahoning and Columbiana counties.

BOLIVAR CORRESPONDENCE.

BOLIVAR, July 27.—On Saturday last about 5 p. m., Fred Croft, son of Joseph Croft, while out hunting for groundhogs on the farm of James B. Hickman, accidentally shot himself in the right temple with a thirty-two calibre revolver. He was stirring in the mouth of a groundhog hole when the revolver was discharged, the ball striking him just in front of the upper lobe of the right ear. It did not penetrate to the brain, but lodged in the spongy tissue between the walls of the skull. The doctors have been unable to remove the ball up to date. He has not been able to give a definite explanation of the accident. John Hickman brought him to town. He may recover...Mrs. Donaldson and two daughters, of Wellsville, O., are the guests of Mrs. J. C. Cisson...Mrs. Frank Waters, formerly Miss Carrie Kline, and her daughter, from Iowa, are visiting with relatives here..Mrs. Joseph Parks, of Toledo, sister of Mrs. Waters, is here on a visit...The C. E. Society gave a social on Thursday evening at the high school grove..The members of the M. E. church propose giving a festival on next Saturday evening, at the high school grove. Turtle soup will be on the bill of fare..Farmers have been threshing their wheat, some fields yielding as high as forty-three bushels to the acre.

AN OLD MAN'S PROPERTY.

NORWALK, July 27.—Peace does not reign supreme in the family of Peter Kluding, a wealthy German farmer living in Sherman township, this county. The old gentleman has considerable property, which his married children have greedy eyes upon, and which, they claim, he is unable to manage. Kluding says he is sane, perfectly able to take care of himself and property, and that his children have threatened to kill him. The case is being tried now before Probate Judge Jones, and is exciting much interest.

GENOA ITEMS.

GENOA, July 27.—The ball game at Genoa on Sunday afternoon between the Millport team and the Genoa team was a hard-contested affair and ended in favor of Genoa fifteen to ten. There was very little quarreling and the crowd was equal to some city games. They think of playing another game next Sunday at 2 p. m. It is not decided whether it will be the Erie street team or the Independents of Massillon, which were disappointed on Sunday by the Blue Clay team. When they got on the ground there was no one there.

NEWS FROM CAMP CREEK.

CAMP CREEK, July 27.—Mrs. Beal is still on the sick list. Pule Leifer visited at Clem. Culler's on Sunday .John Colher has purchased the farm of Jacob Weidman, consisting of forty acres, for $4,000. Mr. Weidman is going to make his home in California, and Mrs Weidman is going to stay with her daughter, Mrs. Collier.. Daniel Wertz, who had his leg broken while wrestling with Mr. McIntosh, is recovering.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM NEWMAN.

NEWMAN, July 28.—Marion Stock, one of our township trustees, made our village an official visit last Saturday...Miss Margaret Davis has returned to her home in Massillon, after spending several days with her cousin, Miss M. E. Findley... Mrs. Jabez Thomas, of Navarre, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Griffiths...Wm. H. Hardgrove, Republican candidate for infirmary director at the coming primary, was in Canton, Monday, fixing up his fences..Young Fellmuth, of Canal Fulton, who is a barber by trade, gave the combination team of Millport and Newman a horrible shave in a friendly game of ball in that village last Wednesday..Carl Browne, with his caravan, held forth on our school ground last Wednesday evening, to a fair-sized audience. The only new point he advanced was when he claimed the credit of making forty Populist votes in our precinct the last time he spoke here. The "good roads" plan, or the cream of all of Coxey's ideas in this connection, was left severely alone, for it is rumored that when our supervisor called upon Carl to put his preaching into practice by working on the road, he changed his residence to a more congenial climate, or where Populism reigns supreme, thereby avoiding work...Our Sunday school will hold its annual excursion on Friday of this week, and will accompany the Canal Fulton schools to Silver lake. The special train will leave Crystal Spring at 7 a. m., and stop at Coxey's quarry for the school and its friends. Fare for the round trip 50 cents. Fill your baskets and come along to have a day's pleasure. ...The coal miners' strike still continues with our officials full of hope and confidence, which we hope materialized at the conference held at Pittsburg. One noticeable feature of this strike is that the old war horses, or at least some of them, are conspicuous by their absence. True, President Ratchford and ex-President John McBride have had differences, in the past, but we believe he should have been of the very first to offer his services in behalf of the coal miners, irrespective of past personal grievances, for John is indebted to the miners for his success in life, and we are very much disappointed that he has not been heard from ere this. The present struggle is one in which all our interests are in common, and all who can should put their shoulders to the wheel for success.

NORTH LAWRENCE AND URBAN HILL.

NORTH LAWRENCE, July 28.—Our enterprising townsman, John Jorden, has rented a room in Massillon and will conduct business there...Mrs. Bowman and Master Roy spent several days last week with friends at Beach City...Miss Frane Hershey, of Canton, and Miss Susie Houk visited relatives here last week... Prof. R. A. Leisy and C. B. Musser were in town Friday...John Jorden shipped his goods to Massillon on Monday..President Sanders, of Otterbein University, will occupy the U. B. pulpit both Sunday and Sunday evening...A 7-year-old son of John Shellenberger died Sunday forenoon of stomach trouble. His remains were placed in Newman's Creek cemetery on Tuesday afternoon...The Free Fair Association of Canal Fulton are making preparations for that occasion. Let every person in the community lend a helping hand and its success will be assured..Charles Lawrence expects to occupy his new home next week..Benj. Jones made the Rev. Mr. Weygandt a visit at Justus last week...Newton Miller and wife spent Sunday with the latter's mother at the old home...Programmes for the semi-centennial of Newman's Creek church are out with the following order of exercises: Wednesday evening, the Rev. J. D. Wygandt; Thursday evening, the Rev. D. W. Sprinkle; Friday evening the Rev. D. Kost, Saturday, the Rev. J. G. Baldwin; Sunday, the Rev. Ellen King, and Sunday evening, the Rev. Wm. Williamson. The older members of the society are especially urged to attend these exercises...M. Evans has rented a part of Geo. Ackerman's house.

AN APPLECREEK FARMER INSANE.

ORRVILLE, July 28.—John Sennef, a highly respected farmer living near Applecreek, was adjudged insane and was taken to the asylum at Toledo on Tuesday. He is aged 60 years, and was always a very industrious man, but during the past few months he became deranged and made frequent threats to take the lives of his family.

NEWS FROM WILMOT.

WILMOT, July 28. The Evangelical church is being repaired..A. Graffe is having a stable built on the property now occupied by A. J. Speck...The Sunday schools of Wayne township, Tuscarawas county, will hold a convention at the Ridge church on the 14th of August. ..Frank Bair and family visited relatives near Winfield, Sunday...The raspberry season is about ended.

A FIRE AT MT. EATON.

MT EATON, July 28 A small fire occurred in S. A. Schlafly's hardware and tin store last evening, at about 8 o'clock. It was first noticed by a traveling man who was driving past and who gave the alarm. Our fire company made a good run, but the fire had been extinguished before they arrived. The fire originated in the second story, in the tin shop. Damage about $15.

NAVARRE NEWS.

NAVARRE, July 29. Elisha Pocock and daughter, of Salem, are visiting Mr. Pocock's parents, being called here by the illness of his father, D. B. Pocock.. Mr. and Mrs. Green and daughter Nettie, of Massillon, visited over Sunday with James Quigley and family..Mrs. Jabez Thomas and Mrs. Joseph Thomas, of West Virginia, spent Sunday at Youngstown Hill. Miss Ella Quigley spent Sunday with friends in Massillon. ...Louis Zgorski is home from Mt. Union, where he has been attending college.. Chas. Ricksecker and his friend, John Eberhart, of New York, spent Sunday with Vesta and Pearl Brown...Mr. and Mrs. William McCormick and son Elmer, of Canton, attended the funeral of John Eckroate, Sunday...The funeral of John A. Eckroate was held in St. Clemens's church on Sunday morning, the Rev. Father Baker officiating. The capacity of the church was not sufficient to accommodate the concourse of people who gathered to pay their last tribute of respect.

CRYSTAL SPRING CORRESPONDENCE.

CRYSTAL SPRING, July 28.—E. J. Sprankel was in Canton last Thursday, on business...Mrs. Phil. Young and Mrs. J. J. Young are visiting in Dalton this week...Mrs. Philip Moke, of Canton, was here last week...Mrs. Lewis Sheffler returned to Niles, accompanied by Miss Eva, of this place...Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Fashbaugh, of Waynesburg, are spending a few days in our village...Miss Tena Miller, of Akron, is the guest of friends at this place .George Heck, John Oaster, Wm. Wacker and George Paul, of the Lomberdie quartette, sang gracefully in our village last Sunday... Philip Meismer, Henry Ries, George Nebel, Edward Rosche and Frank and John Leonard took advantage of the low rates over the C., L. & W., last Sunday, and went to Cleveland to see the ball game between Cleveland and Baltimore and were much displeased with the score...The Athletics were defeated last Sunday at Genoa, in a game of ball by a score of 10 to 15. Our boys played recklessly which accounts for their defeat. An error made by Sharp let in 3 runs for the home team....Benedict Schneider, of Massillon, spent Tuesday in our village...Mrs. August Tursky is convalescent after a severe illness...Our band has been engaged to play at the festival at Nimisila, on Saturday evening, July 31. Four other bands will be present and a lively time is guaranteed...A jolly crowd of young people, of North Mill street, Massillon, took a day's outing up the canal, last Sunday, their destination being Muskalonge, about two miles north of Millport. Plenty of eatables were taken along and a dainty dinner was spread on the tables which were decorated with beautiful flowers. When home was reached the party was somewhat fatigued with the long journey but all are waiting for an opportunity to go again...The new bridge which is to span the river at Bridgeport was unloaded from the cars at that point on Tuesday morning. Work will be commenced at once and we hope that the inconvenience of the past five weeks to the people who drive that road will soon end...Levi Wilson said that the price for mining coal in the Massillon district was entirely too low. The General expects to leave next week for Alaska in search of the yellow metal. Lee is, and always was, in favor of gold standard. If his trip is a success he will build a mint on Fort Plenty and coin genuine money. Charley Baker will have charge of the fort during Mr. Wilson's absence.

The Miners Waiting.

The usual number of cars of West Virginia coal were received by the Wheeling & Lake Erie road, at Wheeling, from the B. & O. road today, and delivered at least sixty empty cars. There is no change in the situation along the line. The miners are patiently awaiting the result of the Wheeling and Pittsburg conferences.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c in stamps. Trial packages free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

First

Last and all the time Hood's Sarsaparilla has been advertised as a blood purifier. Its great cures have been accomplished through purified blood—cures of scrofula, salt rheum, eczema, rheumatism, neuralgia, catarrh, nervousness, that tired feeling. It cures when others fail, because it

Always

Strikes at the ... of the disease and eliminates every germ of impurity. Thousands testify to absolute cures of blood diseases by Hood's Sarsaparilla, although discouraged by the failure of other medicines. Remember that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best —in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

ALBERT SLUSSER'S CASE.

American Consuls Unable to Locate Him in Cuba.

A Washington dispatch states that the American consuls in Cuba have been unable to find any trace of Albert Slusser, the Massillon boy who was reported to have been wounded and captured by Spaniards. The latest report is that received from the consul at Manzanilla, Tuesday, who says that Slusser was not brought to that city, and that he knew nothing of his alleged capture by Spaniards.

Consul General Lee has expressed the opinion that Slusser cannot be alive in Cuba unless he is with the insurgents.

THE CASE CONTINUED.

The Alleged Assailants of Salim Zackarya Not Yet Tried.

At the request of the defendants' lawyer, J. O. Garrett, the case of the state of Ohio against Charles Baumgardner, Luke Harney, Frank Dietz and Peter Berar, charged with assaulting Salim Zackarya, an Arabian Peddler, has been continued until August 3. The peddler did not appear in court until it was all over, Monday morning, his only excuse being that he did not arise in time.

The True Remedy.

W. M. Repine, editor Tiskilwa, Ill., "Chief," says: "We won't keep house without Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds. Experimented with many others, but never got the true remedy until we used Dr. King's New Discovery. No other remedy can take its place in our home, as in it we have a certain and sure cure for coughs, colds, whooping cough, etc." It is idle to experiment with other remedies, even if they are urged on you as just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery. They are not as good, because this remedy has a record of cures and besides is guaranteed. It never fails to satisfy Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of constipation and sick headache. For malaria and liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets will make you regular and you keep so, they act in a comfortable natural way, not violently but surely. They give the intestines power to move naturally; and also tone the stomach and liver. You don't become a slave to their use, they cure you so you stay cured. If a druggist makes more money on some violent purging pill he may try to sell it to you. Don't let him.

Tired, Nervous, Sleepless

Men and women—how gratefully they write about Hood's Sarsaparilla. Once helpless and discouraged, having lost all faith in medicines, now in good health and "able to do my own work," because Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to enrich and purify the blood and make the weak strong—this is the experience of a host of people.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Gentle, reliable, sure.

"Last summer one of our grand-children was sick with a severe bowel trouble," says Mrs. E. G. Gregory, of Fredericksburg, Mo. "Our doctor's remedy had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief." For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, opera house druggist.

One of the most deeply interesting and truly educative books ever written is "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," by Dr. R V. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. This volume of 1008 pages, includes ninety pages on the subject of diseases peculiar to women, with directions for home-treatment, rendering unnecessary the embarrassing examinations, and generally useless local treatment, so dreaded by modest women. The book contains the most comprehensive explanation of human physiology and the rational principles of hygiene ever published. Illustrated with 300 engravings—a complete medical library in one volume. No other medical book in the English language ever had such an enormous sale. 680,000 copies were sold at $1.50 each. A copy will be sent absolutely free to anyone who will send to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., 21 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing only. The present edition is in all respects the same as that sold at $1.50 except only that it is bound in strong manilla paper covers instead of cloth.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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TO ATTAIN PERFECTION

Visionary Aims of a Quixotic New York Couple.

NO MORE MARRIAGES FOR LOVE.

They Believe Science, Not Sentiment, Should Be Consulted and Would Put to Death All Idiots and Insane Persons. To Prevent Hereditary Diseases.

A man and a girl met last year, married each other for the sake of science, not sentiment, and organized a society which will, if successful, accomplish greater changes than any other modern organization. They declare that they will ask the board of health to electrocute their child if it be born idiotic or deformed.

They are not insane persons or cranks or wild eyed visionaries. They are well bred, well educated, with agreeable manners and a great deal of serious interest in the betterment of humanity.

Chauncey McGovern came to New York from Canada less than two years ago. He is not more than 28 years old, of medium height and build, with serious brown eyes that look straight at you as he speaks. He is not engaged in business; but, having an income, he writes articles for magazines.

He happened to meet, early in the spring of 1896, at the home of a friend in New York, Miss Janet B. Montgomery of Rome, Ga. She is several years his junior, tall, fair, of graceful figure and remarkably attractive.

"Ours was a marriage of science, not sentiment," said Mrs. McGovern to a New York World reporter, though her fond smile and the glances she sent at her husband witnessed that in this instance science is but a synonym for sentiment.

"Yes," added Mr. McGovern, "quite a marriage of science. It was a chance remark of mine that I believed all incurable lunatics should be mercifully electrocuted that first awakened Miss Montgomery's interest. She had long believed the same thing. We found we had many ideas in common. After some time we concluded we might marry each other."

"Yes, we were married within two months of the evening we first met," said Mrs. McGovern. "We soon organized the

MRS. CHAUNCEY MONTGOMERY M'GOVERN.

Society For the Perfection of the Human Species. That was May 31, 1896. Mr. McGovern was the first president, and I was the secretary. We decided to share everything equally. We have even united our names into Montgomery-McGovern. We believe in being equal in all things—oh, I don't mean woman's rights or the advanced or new woman, but that we should be really equal.

"But as to our society. We seek to raise the standard of humanity by obtaining the enactment of laws to uplift mankind physically mentally and socially through the abolition of all existing absurd customs."

The platform of the society consists of eight planks

First.—All hopelessly deformed, idiotic and constitutionally diseased children should be peacefully electrocuted within three months after said disease or deformity has been by three state physicians pronounced incurable.

Second.—All children should be educated under the immediate supervision of the state from the time the child is 5 years old to the time it reaches the fifteenth year.

Third.—The education of all children should be, first, physical; second, mental; third, social, the children to be allowed to choose any religion after their fifteenth year, but not before, as up to that age their powers of judgment and discrimination are not sufficiently developed.

Fourth.—All aged, mentally sound persons to be cared for at the expense of the state.

Fifth.—Every person losing the use of three senses permanently should be peacefully electrocuted by the state.

Sixth.—All incurably insane persons to be electrocuted.

Seventh.—Man has no right to take the life of another physically sound human being. Murderers should be punished by incarceration for life time and daily flogged.

Eighth.—Marriage to be entered on common sense grounds—that is, men and women should marry their opposites. Love is but the result of certain circumstances and is brought about artificially as well as accidentally.

THE RULES.

Every member of the association must be a physically perfect man or woman of at least 21 years of age.

None shall be admitted who has not attended college, or who has not been a student of the classics.

It shall be the duty of every member to discourage as much as possible the wearing of ridiculous clothing and unnecessary ornaments, the discouragements to be directed principally against tight shoes, the lacing of corsets, long dresses, the wearing of trousers by man and woman, high collars and high hats, while every member pledges himself or herself to do all in his or her power to bring about gradually the use of the classic costumes of Athens and of Rome, with such modifications as the state of the weather may demand.

"There is another law I would like to see enacted," said Mr Montgomery-McGovern, "and that is to limit the number of children to two in all families whose income is not more than $1,000 a year, but the other members of the society are opposed to this, and we will not urge it.

"We expect to present to the legislature of New York state at its next session a petition for the enactment of laws in accordance with our platform as I have given it to you. We anticipate the objection that such laws would be unconstitutional. Then change the constitution. Constitutions have been changed. We will have a great many signatures to our petition. Hitherto the meetings of our society have been held only at the homes of members, but we have grown until our membership now numbers more than 150, of whom 89 live in New York state."

AN ANCIENT MEXICAN CITY.

A Curious Legend Some Relics of Emperor Maximilian.

Queretaro was a town before the Spanish conquest and was made a city in 1655. A legend of Queretaro is that an Otomite chief, Fernando de Tapia by name, undertook to convert the city to Christianity in a way that seems novel to us, but was common enough to his day. He came from Tula with a challenge to the people of Queretaro to a fair stand up fight. If he won, the people surviving were to be baptized. The challenge was accepted, but while the fight was in progress a dark cloud came up and the blessed Santiago was seen in the heavens with a fiery cross, whereupon the people of Queretaro gave up and were baptized. They set up a stone cross to commemorate the event on the site of the present church of Santa Cruz. There is scarcely a church in Mexico which has not a legend of this kind attached to it. The town is identified with the history of Mexico.

Here the treaty of peace between the United States and Mexico was ratified in 1848, and here Maximilian made his last stand in 1867, was obliged to surrender and was shot. Everybody is interested in Maximilian mainly on account of poor Carlotta. Maximilian was executed on the Cerro de las Campanas and with him Generals Miramin and Media. The place is marked by three little crosses of stone. The two generals were killed at the first volley, but Maximilian, who had requested that he be shot through the body that his mother might look upon his face, was only wounded, and a second firing was required to kill him.

The emperor had been led to believe that Carlotta was dead. She became insane from grief and was kept in an asylum for many years, but she still lives and still mourns for her dead husband and the loss of her throne. The United States government protested against the execution of Maximilian, but in vain, Juarez refusing to spare him.

There are all kinds of relics of Maximilian in Mexico—the Yturbide theater, where he was tried and condemned, the table on which the death warrant was signed, the wooden stools on which the prisoners sat during the trial and the coffin of Maximilian, whose remains were subsequently sent to Austria and buried at Miramar. I confess I do not share in any sentiment of pity for Maximilian, who was an adventurer without a shadow of right in Mexico and took the chances of war. He was, it is true, a victim of Napoleon and of his own ambition and was very scurvily treated by those who had induced him to set up his throne in Mexico, but to have released him would have been to establish a claimant for the Mexican throne. It was better that this man should die than that thousands should be sacrificed in the wars he would surely have fomented if he had been allowed to live.—Philadelphia Ledger

WAGES IN CHINA.

In Spite of Their Lowness the Celestials Wax Fat.

How a Chinese workman manages to support his family and remain sleek and fat on the wages he receives is an everlasting mystery to the European and American. The Chinese are a people of marvelous economy. They will support a family, furnishing food, clothes, shelter, from a small garden which they call a farm, but which in America would not more than furnish an American family with early vegetables.

In cities the laboring men receive the merest pittance. In Canton, where laborers are better paid than in other parts of China, skilled workmen live on these wages: Shoemaker, $4 per month; blacksmith, $5 per month; fine ivory carver, $12 per month; tailor, $5 per month; fine embroiderer, $4 per month; designer, $6 per month; silversmith, $8 per month.

The Chinese are superstitious, and the workmen support, in addition to their temples and pagodas and priests, which receive more in proportion than the churches of Europe and America, idol makers geomancers, fortune tellers, physiognomists, soothsayers, astrologers and interpreters of dreams, who exist by thousands and coin all the money they want. Another thing which makes money for a certain class is the Chinese custom of burning great quantities of "spirit money," imitation coins, which are supposed to be legal tender for dead relatives. One city alone employs 100,000 people in making this cash for ghosts.

Peculiar superstitions embarrass the workman. For instance, carpenters and builders have to exercise great care in selecting a ridgepole for a house. It must have neither cracks nor knots, and in it a small hole must be made and filled with gold leaf and the whole beam painted red. This insures good luck for the owner of the house.

The tea trade employs thousands of persons. The laborers receive from $2 to $10 per month, according to their grade of work.—Chicago News.

Fishy.

A man who resides on the east side relates an incident which may be true, but it sounds fishy.

His boy caught a large sucker a couple of years ago, and since that time he has been experimenting with his finny pet somewhat. The fish has been kept out of the water so much that it gradually became accustomed to it, and frequently flopped out of the water itself and followed the boy around. Finally the boy placed it in a pen and gradually reduced its bathing periods until it became acclimatized, abandoning entirely its native element. It would follow the boy around like a dog, and one day he started over to town across the swinging bridge with the pet fish flopping along after him. But alas for boyish hopes! The fish made a slight miscue and flopped overboard into the creek and drowned before the boy could rescue him.—Panxsutawney Spirit.

ADVERSE CRITICISM.

What flowers I had in one fair knot were bound,
And so I laid them on a public stall,
Wondering would any one take note at all,
Or, taking note, to praise them would be found.
A keen eyed critic turned the nosegay round,
Then cried, "No true flowers these!" and let it fall—
"Mere weeds that grow against the church's wall!
And what coarse thread about the stalks is wound!"

'Tis true, I fear me, dandelions and grass
I culled, mistaking them for garden bloom
And half believing that they so might pass,
And now my critic has pronounced my doom.
Half undeceived, I shall not grudge my lot
If friends may find one true forget-me-not.
—L. in London Spectator.

SILK FROM THE SPRUCE.

Pulp Fiber Is Found to Make a Very Good Substitute.

Silk of excellent quality is being made from the spruce tree in Europe, and a movement is on foot to establish the industry in this country. It is said that the cost of making silk by this process is one-fifth that of the spinning from the silkworm cocoon. The fiber takes dye as readily as the animal product and can be woven as securely and as rapidly. It is also claimed that the tensile strength of the fabric is as great, as if not greater than, the real silk.

Although the spruce lends itself to the process better than most woods, other forms of pulp can be used, the inventor even declaring that old newspapers, after they have been cleaned of the printer's ink, may be readily made into silk. The inventor, who has made the subject a study for 20 years, based his experimental work on the fact that the silkworm, in eating and assimilating the leaf of the mulberry tree, obtained the foundation of the silk from vegetable fiber. In trying to hit upon the particular chemical process that the original fiber went through before it was spun as silk by the loom he found that after the fiber had been separated it needed the chemical action of a certain form of glucose. In the new treatment the tree is crushed, and the resulting fiber is mixed with glucose and then placed in deep metal tubs. A disk, somewhat like a steam piston, is then forced down on the mass by hydraulic pressure until it is compressed into a very heavy gum. At the bottom of the tubs are tubes terminating in tiny glass nipples, with exceedingly small apertures. Under the hydraulic pressure the mixture is forced out of these glass nipples in silklike fibers, which are so fine that the girls who are employed in this portion of the process are obliged to wear highly magnifying glasses in order to see when any of the fibers break. The material is then carried over electrically heated drums, which dry the ether and the alcohol out of it. It is then plunged into iced water, dried and spooled for the looms.—Buffalo Express.

Color Blindness.

The term color blindness implies an entire absence of the color sense, and there are a few persons who are in this condition, but it also includes all the forms of partial color blindness in which the perception of one of the fundamental colors—red, green and violet—is wanting, and which are known as red blindness, green blindness and violet blindness. The line between these various kinds of color blindness and a perfect perception of colors is not sharply drawn, so that a large number of persons have what is called a feeble color sense, which falls short of actual color blindness. There is no doubt that color blindness in its various forms is much more common than is generally supposed, and it is more common among the imperfectly than the well educated classes, and it is, curiously enough, still more common among Jews and Quakers, probably from hereditary causes. It is ten times more frequent among males than females in the general population, but among Quakers it is nearly the same in both sexes. In the general population 4-16 per cent, or about 1 male in every 25, are color blind.—New York Ledger.

Lampreys.

In the rivers and lakes of New York state there is a bandit fish that roams at large and makes its living by robbing the gentlemen fish. It even attacks such vigorous fish as the black bass and the pickerel, fastening itself to them and sucking their blood until they are dead. The name of this bold bandit is the lamprey. Professor Gage of Cornell university has seen 12,000 of these lampreys spawning at one time in the outlet of Cayuga lake alone, and he has estimated that they kill more fish than all of the fishermen of the state put together. The lamprey is about the size and has somewhat the appearance of an eel. Professor Gage advises some manner of killing them by means of traps in the streams as they go up in the spring to spawn.

Another Record Broken.

"Good evening, Miss Flitters! How do? I expected to be called out of town today, but wasn't, and as I have seats for the theater I thought you might like to go. It is dreadfully late for an invitation, I know, but"—

"What time is it, Mr. Drawler?"

"It is 20 minutes past 7."

"I will be ready in five minutes."

And she was.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Base Assumption.

Miss Peachblow—I had no less than six men at my feet last night.

Miss Caustique—Your slippers must have come untied pretty often.—New York Journal.

The only way in which salt should be given to cattle is in lumps, big enough for them to lick handily, with no danger of their swallowing them.

It is claimed that during the last 25 years but one person for every 3,500,000 carried by the railroads of Denmark has been killed.

Lightning Hot Drop

CURES

COLIC-CRAMPS-DIARRHOEA-FLUX-CHOLERA MORBUS-NAUSEA-CHANGES OF WATER ETC.

HEALS

CUTS-BURNS-BRUISES-SCRATCHES-BITES OF ANIMALS-SERPENTS-BUGS-ETC.

BREAKS UP

BAD COLDS-LA-GRIPPE-INFLUENZA-CROUP-SORE THROAT-ETC.

RELIEF POSITIVELY GUARANTEED.

HERB MEDICINE CO., SPRINGFIELD, O.

PRICE, 25—50¢

JOS. HORNE & CO.

We are carrying on the greatest sale of seasonable goods, at the lowest prices ever known in the mercantile history of Pennsylvania. There is not a regular price, nor a usual price, nor even an ordinarily low price in the store.

EVERYTHING

is marked from 30 to 75 per cent. less than you ever saw it marked.

Whatever it is that you want, send for samples We will send them if we can and will give you prices which will astonish you anyway.

What do you think of getting 35 cent Organdies for 15c; 20c. Dimities for 5c; $1.25 Silks for 25c?

And that is only a beginning.

525-527 Penn Ave., PITTSBURG.

NEW TIN SHOP

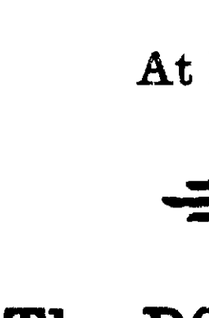
CRITCHFIELD & SON,

Experienced Tinners and Slaters

Give prompt attention to slate, tin and iron roofing, spouting, furnace repairing and general job work.

21 CLAY STREET

MASSILLON, O



Tea Clubs

We will interest you. Send us your address on a Postal Card.

AMERICAN TEA CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

- - TRAVELER'S REGISTER. - -

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RY.

Byron T. Herrick, Robert Blickensderfer } Receivers.

TIME TABLE—IN EFFECT MAY 30th, 1897.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

EASTWARD.	NO. 7*		NO. 1*	NO. 5*
LEAVING	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Toledo	.....	.....	9 10	4 00
Oak Harbor	.....	.....	9 59	4 55
Fremont	.....	.....	10 17	5 21
Clyde	.....	.....	10 31	5 36
Bellevue	.....	.....	10 43	5 49
Monroeville	.....	.....	10 58	6 04
Norwalk	.....	.....	11 08	6 14
Wellington	.....	.....	11 46	6 57
Spencer	.....	.....	11 56	7 10
Lodi	.....	.....	12 10	7 26
Creston	.....	.....	12 25	7 41
Orrville	.....	.....	12 50	8 07
Massillon	5 30	.....	1 20	8 40
Navarre	5 47	.....	1 41	.....
Zoar	6 10	.....	2 03	.....
Valley Jct	6 17	.....	2 10	.....
Sherrodsville	6 41	.....	2 32	.....
Bowerstown	6 55	.....	2 45	.....
Scio	7 09	.....	2 55	.....
Jewett	7 21	.....	3 05	.....
Unionvale	7 43	.....	3 27	.....
Adena	7 53	.....	3 37	.....
Mt. Pleasant	8 08	.....	3 53	.....
Dillonvale	8 11	.....	3 57	.....
Warrenton	8 25	.....	4 25	.....
Martins Ferry	8 49	.....	4 30	.....
Wheeling	9 00	.....	4 40	.....
ARRIVE.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.

WESTWARD.	NO. 2*		NO. 6*	NO. 8*
LEAVING	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Wheeling	.....	.....	8 00	3 40
Martins Ferry	.....	.....	8 10	3 52
Warrenton	.....	.....	8 25	4 17
Dillonvale	.....	.....	8 41	4 35
Mt. Pleasant	.....	.....	8 45	4 39
Adena	.....	.....	8 59	4 56
Unionvale	.....	.....	9 10	5 09
Jewett	.....	.....	9 31	4 34
Scio	.....	.....	9 42	5 46
Bowerston	.....	.....	9 54	5 59
Sherrodsville	.....	.....	10 09	6 13
Valley Jct	.....	.....	10 33	6 33
Zoar	.....	.....	10 40	6 40
Navarre	.....	.....	11 04	7 04
Massillon	4 20	.....	11 25	7 20
Orrville	4 52	.....	12 01	.....
Creston	5 18	.....	12 25	.....
Lodi	5 33	.....	12 40	.....
Spencer	5 48	.....	12 54	.....
Wellington	6 01	.....	1 04	.....
Norwalk	6 45	.....	1 42	.....
Monroeville	6 55	.....	1 53	.....
Bellevue	7 10	.....	2 07	.....
Clyde	7 21	.....	2 19	.....
Fremont	7 38	.....	2 33	.....
Oak Harbor	8 05	.....	2 52	.....
Toledo	8 00	.....	3 40	.....
ARRIVE.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.

OHIO RIVER DIVISION.

LEAVING	A. M.	P. M.		
Wheeling	8 00	3 40	.....	.....
Brilliant	8 40	4 30	.....	.....
Bridgeville	8 57	4 46	.....	.....
Steubenville Jct	9 05	4 57	.....	.....
Steubenville	7 30	3 40	.....	.....
Wellsville Jct	8 14	4 30	.....	.....
Brilliant	8 08	4 58	.....	.....
Wheeling	Ar. 9 00	4 40	.....	.....

*Daily.

J. ESSIG, Gen'l Traffic Mgr.

J. F. TOWNSEND, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.

Cheap Trip East to Philadelphia via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets to Philadelphia will be sold via Pennsylvania lines August 2d, 3d and 4th, account the L. A. W. meet. The low rate will not be restricted to members of that organization, but anybody may take advantage of them. It will be a good chance for former Pennsylvanians to visit their old homes or friends in the eastern end of the Keystone state. The route is over the cool Allegheny mountains, through Harrisburg and Lancaster. For full information regarding rates, time of trains and other details apply to nearest ticket agent of the Pennsylvania lines.

Eight dollars from Cleveland to Mackinac and return, $7 from Toledo to Mackinac and return; $6 from Detroit to Mackinac and return. These special tourist rates will be put into effect June 29, via. Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Co.'s new mammoth steel passenger steamer. The round trip from Cleveland, including meals and berths, costs $16; from Toledo, $14; from Detroit, $11 50. Send 2 cents for illustrated pamphlet. Address A. A. Schantz, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich.

- - A HORSE - -

Feels as proud and neat in well fitting shoes as a person.

Horse Shoeing and General Smithwork

done in a thorough workmanlike manner at moderate prices by

F. E. HEISLER,

12 W. Tremont St., Lowndy's old stand.

INTERFERING HORSES WANTED

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.

"B. & O. System."

Taking Effect June 20, 1897

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 46.	No. 4.	No. 8.	No. 10.
	*	*	†	*
Massillon	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Canton	5 38	8 15	11 30	3 30
Akron	6 22	9 05	12 18	4 19
Cleveland	8 10	10 00	1 10	5 08
			2 25	6 20

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 1.	No. 3	No. 5.	No. 47
	*	†	*	*
Cleveland	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Akron	7 10	11 00	3 30	6 35
Canton	8 27	12 01	4 40	7 32
Massillon	9 41	1 08	5 44	8 40
	10 45	2 00	6 10	9 10

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

E. W. Busby, Ticket Agent. Hotel Sailer

Canton-Massillon Electric Ry—Interurban

On and after Tuesday, June 1st, 1897, Interurban trains will leave the Public Square, Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, as follows:

STANDARD TIME.

*5 30 a m	11 30 a m	5 30 p m
*6 06 a m	12 06 a m	6 06 p m
6 54 a m	12 54 p m	6 54 p m
7 30 a m	1 30 p m	7 30 p m
8 06 a m	2 06 p m	8 06 p m
8 54 a m	2 54 p m	8 54 p m
9 30 a m	3 30 p m	9 30 p m
10 06 a m	4 06 p m	10 30 p m
10 54 a m	4 54 p m	

*Sundays excepted.

All trains leaving Massillon after 8 00 a m connect for the lake.

For special service, rates and information apply to F. H. KILLINGER, Gen. Agt., Massillon, O.

Change of Schedule on the Pennsylvania Lines.

A change in the schedule of passenger trains on the Pennsylvania lines went into effect Sunday, May 16. Under the new schedule the time of trains at Massillon, is as follows: Depart for the West at 49:22 a. m., *10:38 a. m., *5:40 p. m. *9:40 p. m. Depart for the East at *2:18 a. m., †7:11 a. m., *1:03 p. m., *1:46 p. m., 49:03 p. m. *Daily: †daily except Sunday.

SEASHORE EXCURSIONS

Ideal Excursion Trip at Low Rates.

Write C. L. Kimball, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Cleveland, O., for particulars about low rate excursions via Pennsylvania Lines in July and August to Atlantic City, Cape May and summer havens along the New Jersey coast. Grand opportunity for a delightful vacation trip and outing along the ocean at a very low rate.

Low Rates via Pennsylvania Lines.

Special reductions in fare over the Pennsylvania lines will be granted for numerous events to take place this summer in various parts of the United States, in addition to local excursions Some of the points to which tickets will be sold and dates of sale are as follows:

To Nashville, Tenn., daily to October 15th, for Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition.

To Winona Assembly Grounds, Eagle Lake, (near Warsaw, Ind.,) May 15th to August 31st, for annual assembly and summer school.

To Indianapolis, September 8th and 9th, for National Encampment Sons of Veterans.

The reduced rates over the Pennsylvania lines will not be restricted to members of the organizations mentioned but may be taken advantage of by the public generally. Excursion tickets may be obtained at ticket offices on the Pennsylvania system and will also be sold over this route by connecting railways. Any Pennsylvania line ticket or passenger agent will furnish desired information concerning rates, time of trains, return limit and other details, to all applicants, or the same may be obtained by addressing C. L. Kimball, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Cleveland O.

What You Want—Chance for a Cheap Trip East.

It is offered by the Pennsylvania Lines, over which low rate round trip tickets to Philadelphia will be sold August 2d, 3d and 4th, account L. A. W meet The excursion rate is open to all. Get particulars of nearest Pennsylvania Line ticket agent.

THE INDEPENDENT CO. will print you anything you need in the line of job work.

READ THIS-

If you want a Fine

SUIT MADE TO ORDER

At Prices that will Surprise you, Call on

J. W. FOLTZ,

The POPULAR TAILOR & CLOTHIER

Ready Made Clothing, Overcoats and Furnishing Goods at your own price.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

OLD POSTAL USAGES.

CURIOUS PHASES OF THE MAIL SERVICE SIXTY YEARS AGO.

Rates on Ordinary Letters In England Were Almost Prohibitive—Adoption of the Penny Post and the Queer Arguments Against It.

When Queen Victoria ascended the throne, there were no telegraphs in this country and few railways. The mails were forwarded by coach, and the postage rates were to all but the well to do prohibitive. It cost from 4d. to 1s. 8d. to send a "single" letter under an ounce in weight from one part of the kingdom to another. There were some 40 charges, varying according to distance, the average rate being 9d., or half the day's wage of a laborer. A "single" letter meant a single piece of paper (adhesive envelopes had not been invented), and the addition of a second scrap of paper made the letter a "double" one. The postage was paid on delivery by the recipient, and as no credit was given the incursion of a postman into a poor neighborhood was watched on all sides with fear rather than hope.

Coleridge, the poet, saw a poor woman declining to accept a letter on the score of inability to pay. The good natured bard (doubtless with some difficulty) found the required ninepence, despite the woman's remonstrances. When the postman had gone away, she showed Coleridge that the letter was but a blank sheet of paper. Her brother had arranged to send her at intervals such a sheet, addressed in a certain fashion, as evidence that all was well with him, and she as regularly, after inspecting the address, refused to accept it. Some humorist on one occasion sent out large numbers of letters, each on a sheet as large as a tablecloth, all of which had to be delivered as "single" missives.

This system practically stifled written intercourse among the working class and pressed with severity upon the middle class, but the rich and highly placed entirely escaped postal taxation. The privilege of franking covered the correspondence not only of ministers, peers and members of parliament, but of their relatives, friends and acquaintances. While in one year early in the queen's reign no less than 7,400,000 letters were franked, a single London firm paid annually £11,000 for postage and a writer in The Quarterly referred flippantly to "so slight and rare an incident in a laborer's life as the receipt of a letter." Among the "packets" franked was a grand piano. An army of clerks was employed to fix the charges to be collected, and the postal revenue remained stationary between 1815 and 1835, although in the same period the population increased from 19,500,000 to 25,600,000.

Moved by this state of things, parliament in 1839 adopted Rowland Hill's proposal of [illegible] penny postage, which came into operation on Jan. 10, 1840. The writer possesses a copy of The Quarterly Review of 1839, in which a contributor (believed to be Croker) fiercely denounces the scheme. "Will clerks," he says, "write only to their fathers and girls to their mothers? Will not letters of romance or love, intrigue or mischief, increase in at least equal proportions? We doubt whether social and domestic correspondence will be more than doubled. A gigantic exemplification of the old proverb—Penny wise and pound foolish," etc.

Macaulay says that the penny post, when first established, was the object of violent invective, as a manifest contrivance of the pope to enslave the souls of Englishmen. It was described as "sedition made easy." The postal authorities, who is 1784 had opposed the institution of mail coaches, were implacable enemies of penny postage. The postmaster general of 1839, Lord Lichfield, based his objections on the curious ground that the building at St. Martin's-le-Grand would not be large enough. The secretary, Colonel Maberly, constantly repeated, "This plan we know will fail."

As we know, it succeeded, and the penny rate has been generally adopted in Europe as well as in the United States. The number of letters rose from 80,000,000 in 1837 to 299,000,000 in 1847, and for the year ending on March 31, 1897, about 1,900,000,000. The postal surplus was in 1839 £1,659,510 and in 1896-7 £3,632,133. The number of letters, which was in 1837 about 3 per head and in 1854 15 per head, is now 77 per head.—Fortnightly Review.

High Titles Without Cost.

English folk are copying the American custom of conferring titles upon their children in baptism by using such names as Lord, Earl, Baron, etc. This will mean more to the English child than it has to the American.

One parent in the midlands bestowed on his progeny military as well as social rank. One of his children is christened Baron, another Captain another Colonel and another Major General. London Truth has this statement from one who knows this titled family, and they are to be found at the present time in the neighborhood of Birmingham. At this rate every Tommy Atkins in the next generation may be a field marshal.

Every Time.

Master—Tombs, this is an example in subtraction. Seven boys went down to a pond to bathe, but two of them had been told not to go in the water. Now, can you tell me how many went in?

Tombs—Yes, sir. Seven. — London Tit-Bits.

Justin McCarthy is quite gray haired. His beard is bushy, and his gold rimmed spectacles impart a benign air to his face, which indeed well suits his mild manner. As for his energy, one would say that it was inexhaustible. He is a politician, a journalist, a novelist and a historian.

CHINESE SQUEEZES.

Official Promotions Go Hand In Hand With Enormous Bribes.

Prior to each promotion the official has to be received in audience by the emperor. But this is a very costly affair, for no one's presence in the capital city is recognized until he has bribed the gatekeeper to register his name as having passed into the city and duly report his advent. That Li Hung Chang had to pay an enormous sum in tips and bribes—over £1,000,000—on his last visit to Peking is a matter of common knowledge, but the narration of two instances that have come directly under my notice may perhaps serve to make the English reader realize even more vividly how inexorable and how shamelessly open is the systematic corruption.

The governor of Kiang-su province, who was an intimate friend of Prince Kung, thought to take advantage of his great influence by coming into the city without bribing the gatekeeper. When he called upon his royal friend, Prince Kung exclaimed: "When did you come? I cannot possibly recognize your presence, for I have not seen your name in the chung-wen-men report," and he had to return and pay double the usual bribe to the gatekeeper before Prince Kung would receive him. Even more remarkable is the case of Tso-Tchung-Tong, one of the greatest of our generals, who, having suppressed the Mohammedan rebellion in Turkestan, had acquired for the Celestial empire territory about half as large as China itself. The emperor, who held him in high esteem, wished to see him and sent a special summons calling him to an audience at Peking.

When on his coming to the city the chung-wen-men, or gatekeeper, demanded 80,000 tael, he refused to pay anything. But even he was not officially reported, and after he had remained several months in Pekin, waiting for an audience, the emperor issued another edict, asking why he had never come. Tso-Tchung-Tong responded by telling the whole story, adding that, having spent all his own and his family's money on the support of soldiers during the war, he had no means with which to pay such a bribe. He appealed to the emperor graciously to relieve him of the imposition. In reply the emperor said: "This [the feeing of the gatekeeper] is a general and ancient usage, and the viceroy and generalissimo must submit to it like another." And as Tso-Tchung-Tong really had not the money, his friends raised a subscription, the dowager empress herself contributing half the required sum.—Fortnightly Review.

A Delicate Compliment.

No more elegant compliment was ever paid to a preacher than that of King Louis XIV of France to Jean Batiste Massillon, bishop of Clermont. Said he: "I have heard many great preachers, and the effect they produced on me was that I felt thoroughly satisfied with them. Every time I heard you I was dissatisfied with myself."

STILL ∴ LOWER ∴ PRICES

To make the Closing Days of this Mammoth

Furniture CLEARANCE SALE

Doubly Interesting, we will offer

100 Wood Seat Arm Rockers at	50 cents	each
100 Large Wood Seat Arm Rockers at	75 "	"
10 Three Piece Antique Bedroom Suites at	$9.98	"
10 " " Solid Oak Bedroom Suites	$12.98	"
12 Enameled Beds, Brass corners, former price $5.50 now	3.98	"

Parlor Suits and Couches 25 PER CENT Discount

25 Parlor Suites and 50 Couches at virtually your own price.

5-piece Parlor Suite, mahogany finish frame, silk damask upholstery, only	$25.00
Handsome Spring Edge Couch, in corduroys, only	4.98

Best Couches, Sofa Tetes, Parlor Sofa Beds, etc., same discount.

About 25 Gasoline Stoves Left.

See them and make us an offer. No reasonable price refused.

COOK STOVES, STEEL RANGES at Low Prices.

Notices are received every day of an advance in prices. Prices quoted are for this sale only and for present stock. This sale is a Mecca for Bargain Seekers.

CLEVELAND and WESTFIELD BICYCLES

Are leaders this year. Why pay $75 or $100 when you can get as good a wheel for $50? We want you to make this comparison with the Westfield. Bring along your experts.

Benedict's White Palace, ...63-65... S. Erie St.

CLOSING OUT—$5,000 Stock of GROCERIES!

To be Closed Out Within the Next 60 Days.

ALBRIGHT & BRECKEL have inaugurated one of the greatest sales in Choice Groceries ever held in Massillon. This stock is new, fresh and complete. Mr. Breckel has decided to retire from the business, and Mr. Albright intends to remodel the room for a restaurant; the goods and fixtures must, therefore, be disposed of in a few weeks. The prices we name you are below cost and not equaled anywhere in the county. This is your opportunity to get your Groceries for the summer, for such bargains will never be offered again. Come early and often. Read carefully the prices we quote below.

COFFEES.

We quote you below all Standard Brands of Coffee.

Arbuckle's, Lion, Dannemiller, Capital, McLaughlin's XXXX, Luxury, 1 lb. package	11c
Standard, bulk roasted	12c
Excelsior, bulk roasted	14c
Golden Rio, bulk roasted	22c
Fancy Maricabo, bulk roasted	21c
Oven Brand, bulk roasted	18c
Java and Mocha, No. 2, bulk roasted	27c
Best Java and Mocha, No. 1, bulk roasted	31c
Prize Coffee, bulk roasted	19c
Magic Cereal, 1 lb. package	10c

SUGAR.

Best Granulated, per lb	5c
Phœnix A, per lb	5c
Best C, per lb	4c

Note our prices on

TEAS.

Fine Young Hyson, per lb	18c
Fine Gunpowder, per lb	24c
Best Gunpowder, per lb	39c
Best English Breakfast, per lb	36c
Best Green Japan, per lb	39c
Best Uncolored Japan, per lb	39c
Best Oolong, per lb	41c
Best Imperial, per lb	41c
Best Young Hyson, per lb	41c

Our BEST Teas, as above quoted, are as fine as any Teas in the city, and formerly sold at 75c and $1.00 per pound.

Baking Powder Specials

15c size, Royal, Dr. Price's or Cleveland's	12c
25c size, Royal, Dr. Price's or Cleveland's	20c
½ lb. size Zipp's Grape Crystal	3c

STARCHES.

IXL, per package	8c
Ivory, per package	8c
Bell, per package	8c
Electric, per package	8c
Elastic, per package	8c
Silver Gloss, per package	8c
Corn, per package	4c
Argo, bulk, 9 lbs. for	25c

Quart Tin Fruit Cans.

Best on the market, per doz 29c

RICE.

Fancy Carolina, per lb	7c
Fancy Japan, per lb	5c

FLOUR.

Western Star, ½ bbl. sack, only	$ .70
A. & B.'s White Satin, former price $1.20, now	1.00
Sturgiss' Patent, former price $1.35 now	1.20
Wonder, former price $1.25, now	1.15

Fresh Corn Meal, per sack, 8c.

Just what you want for the PICNIC.

BOTTLED GOODS.

Monarch, pint Catsups, per bottle	18c
Van Camp's pint Catsups, per bottle	18c
Gold Medal Catsups, per bottle	8c
Heinz's pint Pickles, per bottle	20c
Heinz's Pickles, quart bottles	20c
Keystone Brand Pickles, per bottle	8c
Raymond Brand pint pickles, bottle	18c
Fancy sour Cherries, imp., pitted, qt. bottle, former price 50c, now	30c
French Brandy Cherries, former price 50c, now	30c
French Capres, per bottle	19c
Spanish Olives, pint, per bottle	25c
Crosse & Blackwell Imported Fruit Jams, per bottle	18c
Curtiss Brothers' Fruit Jams, per can	10c
Notox, summer beverage, former price 25c, now	15c
Ammonia, pint bottle	7c
Witch Hazel, per bottle	9c
Hire's Root Beer, per bottle	15c
Ginger Ale Extract, per bottle	15c
Capital Root Beer, per bottle	8c

All other Bottled Goods at and Below Cost.

TOBACCO.

Wilson & McCally 1 lb. Messmate plug	30c
Toddy plug, 1 lb.	18c
Mutual Benefit, 10c size	5c
J. T., per plug	14c
Captain Kid plug	16c

We have on hand a large variety of Smoking Tobacco, not necessary to mention, which we will close out at and below cost.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Best 5 gal. Automatic Oil Can 95c

Canned Goods.

Best Cream Corn, 10c; 3 for	25c
Best Sugar Corn, 7c; 4 for	25c
Peas, Marrowfat, 7c; 4 for	25c
Beans, Curtiss Brothers' Stringless	10c
Golden Wax, per can	
Pumpkin, best on the market, 3 lb. can	5c
Peaches, Yellow Table, 3 lb. can	9c
Cherries, White, per can	12c
California Apricots, 3 lb. can	14c
Mackerel, per can	9c
Salmon, good quality, per can	9c
Sardines, best boneless, per can	8c
Salmon, extra fine steak, per can	14c
Sheep Lamb's Tongue, per can	16c
Rolled Lamb's Tongue, per can	20c
Beef Salad, per can	8c
Standard Brand Tomatoes, per can	5c
Best Home Brand, former price 15c, 10c or 3 for	25c
Potted Ham and Tongue, per can	5c
Deviled Ham and Ox Tongue, large size	18c
Best French Mushrooms, per can	18c

VINEGAR.

Pure Cider Vinegar, per gallon	10c
White Wine Vinegar, per gallon	22c

CHEESE.

Fancy Limberger, per lb	10c
Fancy Swiss, per lb	10c
Fancy Full Cream, York State	10c
Fancy Brick Swiss, per lb	11c

Special Prices in Soaps.

We have all the Leading Brands of Soap on the market, any will sell you anything you want at a SACRIFICE PRICE.

Evaporated Fruits.

Raspberries, per lb	17c
Fancy California Peaches, per lb	7c
Raisins, per lb	5c
Prunes, per lb	5c

Molasses and Syrups.

Best Table Syrup, per gallon	16c
Fancy New Orleans Molasses, per gallon	27c

SPICES.

All ¼ pound cans Pepper, Cinnamon, Cloves, Allspice, former price 10c, now 5c

The inducements we are now offering to close out our stock have never been equaled in the city, and we feel confident that all our customers, and many, too, who have not heretofore traded with us, will promptly take advantage of this opportunity to save money, for the articles named above are needed in every family and the prices quoted should be an inducement to purchase, even if not wanted for immediate use. We thank each and every one who has given us their patronage, and wish them a prosperous and happy future.

ALBRIGHT & BRECKEL,

19 East Main Street, MASSILLON, OHIO.

THE ABOVE PRICES FOR CASH ONLY.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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REVIEW OF CONGRESS.

Tariff the Absorbing Topic of the Session.

HOW THE BILL BECAME A LAW.

The Four Appropriation Bills, Which Failed the Previous Session, Were Passed—Amended In Some Important Particulars—Arbitration Rejected.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The extraordinary session of congress which has just closed was called by President McKinley two days after he took the oath of office on the steps of the capitol. It met in pursuance to his proclamation at noon, March 15. The special message transmitted by him to both houses on the opening day was brief. It explained the deficiencies in the revenues, reviewed the bond issues of the last administration and urged congress promptly to correct the then existing condition by passing a tariff bill that would supply ample revenue for the support of the government and the liquidation of the public debt. No other subject of legislation was mentioned in the message and the tariff bill has been the all-absorbing feature of the session. The Republican members of the ways and means committee of the preceding house had been at work throughout the short session which ended March 4 giving thearings and preparing the bill which was to be submitted at the extra session. Three days after the session opened the tariff bill was reported to the house by the ways and means committee, and 13 days later, March 31, 1897, it passed the house.

It went to the senate, was referred to committee on finance, and the Republican members of that committee spent a month and three days in its consideration and in preparing the amendments which were submitted to the senate May 7, and exactly two months later, July 7, it passed the senate with 872 amendments. The bill then went to conference, where, after a ten-day struggle on July 17, a complete agreement was reached by which the senate receded from 115 amendments and the house from 511. The others, 245 in number, were compromised. The conference report was adopted by the house July 19 at the conclusion of 12 hours' continuous debate. The report was taken up in the senate July 20 and adopted July 24. The tariff bill was signed by the president the same day.

Congress did not devote its attention entirely to the tariff, though it did subordinate everything else to this one measure. The four appropriation bills which failed on March 4 last in themselves, the sundry civil, the agricultural, the Indian and the general deficiency, were introduced and passed by the house in the identical form in which they existed at the time of their failure of enactment into law at the preceding congress, but they were amended in some important particulars by the senate, and when they finally became laws contained more or less new legislation of interest and importance.

The general deficiency carried a provision accepting the invitation to take part in the Paris exposition in 1900, and appropriated $25,000 to defray preliminary expenses and appropriated $150,000 for a new immigrant station at New York, to replace the one destroyed by fire. By far the most important piece of new legislation in the bill, however, was that limiting the cost of armor plate for the three new battleships to $300 per ton. In case the secretary of the navy should find it impossible to make contracts for armor within the price fixed he was authorized by this provision to take steps to establish a government armor factory of sufficient capacity to make the armor. In executing this authority he must prepare a description, and plans and specifications of the land, buildings and machinery suitable for the factory, advertise for proposals and report to congress at its next session.

In the Indian bill, after a severe struggle in both houses, it was decided to not help sectarian schools after the appropriations already made ran out, except where non-sectarian schools cannot be provided for and then not over 40 per cent of the amount appropriated in 1895.

In the sundry civil bill the most important new provision was that suspending the order of President Cleveland setting aside about 21,000,000 acres as forest reservations.

The Republican leaders of the house decided at the opening of the session to pursue a policy of inaction in order to throw the responsibility for delaying the tariff bill upon the senate, and, therefore, the committees were not announced until the close of the session and only urgent matters were considered. Fifty thousand dollars were appropriated for the relief of American citizens in Cuba at the solicitation of the president, $50,000 was appropriated for the relief of the Mississippi flood sufferers, a resolution was passed authorizing the secretary of the navy to transport supplies contributed for the relief of the poor and famishing in India, and $50,000 were appropriated for the entertainment and expense of the delegates to the Universal Postal convention, who met in this city.

An important subject in the senate, which attracted world wide attention, was the general arbitration treaty negotiated by President Cleveland with Great Britain. After exhaustive consideration, despite the great pressure brought to bear upon the senate by religious and commercial bodies throughout the country, the senate rejected the treaty.

The Hawaiian treaty of annexation, negotiated by President McKinley, was still unacted upon when congress adjourned.

In open session, after much debate, the senate passed the Cuban belligerency resolution, a bankruptcy bill including both voluntary and involuntary features and the "free homes" bill. But none of these important questions received consideration in the house.

A number of minor bills and joint resolutions became laws.

Thanked by Queen Victoria.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Through the British consulate here, Queen Victoria has sent her thanks to all her subjects in this country who celebrated her jubilee.

SPAIN'S QUEEN FRIENDLY.

She Grants an Unusual Privilege to Woodford and Taylor.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The state department has been informed that a very gracious exception has been made by the queen regent of Spain in consenting to receive Mr Taylor, the returning United States minister, and Mr. Woodford, the new minister, at San Sebastian, where she does not maintain a court in the usual sense of the term. The ceremony necessary will be informal.

This arrangement to meet Mr. Taylor's convenience was brought about through the courteous and considerate offices of the Duke of Tetuan. It is without precedent.

IMPORTERS PROTEST.

Goods Hustled In Saturday Must Pay Duties.

LAW IN EFFECT MIDNIGHT JULY 23.

This Decision Will Result In Losses to the Importers Amounting to Many Thousands of Dollars—Mistakes Reported In the Tariff Act.

NEW YORK, July 27.—When Collector of Customs Bidwell made formal announcement that duties at Dingley law rates would be collected on goods entered on Saturday many protests were at once filed by importers of goods entering on that day.

These goods arrived by the Normannia from Hamburg, the Paris from Southampton and the Umbria from Liverpool. The duties under the new tariff on the goods on these three vessels amounted to about $900,000. Under the Wilson tariff the duties would have mounted to about $600,000. Accordingly the loss to importers appeared to be about $300,000.

La Toursine, from Havre, with many pictures and other works of art, arrived on Saturday, but the captain reached the custom house too late to make entry for his vessel.

The protests will first be acted upon by the board of general appraisers and then appeals may be taken by either the importers or the government to the United States circuit court then to the United States circuit of appeals and finally to the United States supreme court.

MISTAKES IN TARIFF LAW.

The Treasury Officials Have Already Found Inconsistencies.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The treasury officials already have discovered a number of inconsistencies in the new tariff act, some of them it is feared being incapable of reconciliation. It is pointed out that section 262 places the duty on plums at 25 cents per bushel and section 264 fixes the rate at 2 cents per pound. An error in these paragraphs as to currants was corrected in conference. Another section fixes the rate of duty on hides of cattle at 15 cents a pound and admits raw skins free.

The question involved is the classification of calf skins, it being contended that commercially calf skins are not classed as hides of cattle and hence are entitled to free entry, which is believed to be contrary to the purpose of congress. Attention is also called to the fact that the provision as to licenses for custom brokers was, by inadvertence it is believed, left out of the act. Circulars are in preparation construing a number of the sections of the act. Persons entering this country are permitted under certain restrictions to bring with them duty free "usual and reasonable furniture." This is interpreted to mean such furniture as would be reasonable and necessary for the personal use of persons in their condition in life.

CIRCULAR TO COLLECTORS.

Ordered Issued for the Collection of Tariff Cases.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The following circular has been issued from the treasury department:

To collectors and other officers of the Customs:

The president having approved the tariff act recently passed by congress, the tariff act of August 28, 1894, so far as it has been superseded by the new act, became void and of no effect at midnight on July 23, 1897, (see synopsis 15,371 and 16,481). All merchandise entered at the custom houses on and after July 24, under the rates of the act last mentioned will be subject to liquidation under the provisions of the new act.

All existing regulations relating to the importation of merchandise and the proceedings pertaining thereto will continue in full force and effect unless duly modified or revoked.

W. B. HOWELL, Assistant Secretary.

Mrs. Maybrick Must Stay In Prison.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The British government has again declined to interfere in the execution of the sentence of Mrs. Florence Maybrick on the ground that there is no reason for a change of judgment in the matter. The last effort to secure at least an amelioration in the conditions of her confinement was made by Ambassador Hay.

Uhl and Terrell Called.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Mr. Uhl, late ambassador to Germany, and Mr Terrell, late United States minister to Turkey, have called at the White House and the state department to pay their respects to the president and the officials.

Atlanta Preachers Denounce Lynchings.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 27.—The recent outbreak of lynchings in this state has aroused the ministers of this city. Several preached sermons against lynching and at their regular weekly meetings appointed committees to draw up suitable resolutions expressing the views of the ministry of the city in denunciation of lynching.

Jack Tars Placed In Irons.

SAVANNAH, July 27.—Many of the crew of the gunboat Wilmington have been in chains on board the vessel. The men were paid off and many of them allowed to go ashore. Savannah's hospitality proved to much for them and they were arrested. The Wilmington sailed for Florida waters.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, July 27.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 76@77c; No. 2 red, 75@76c; spring wheat, 75c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 34@34c; No. 2 shelled, 33@33½c; high mixed shelled, 32@32½c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 26@26½c; No. 2 do, 24@24½c; extra No. 3 white, 23½@23¾c; light mixed, 22@22c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $12.50@12.75; No. 2, $11.50@11.00; No. 1 clover, mixed $8.00@8.50; packing, $6.00@6.50; No. 1 feeding prairie, $7.00@8.00; wagon hay, $12.00@13.00 for timothy.

POULTRY—Live—Large spring chickens 45@50c per pair, small, 25@30c per pair; large old chickens, 60@70c per pair; small, 35@45c per pair; ducks, 10@40c per pair, turkeys, 7@8c per pound. Dressed—Spring chickens, 18@20c per pound; old chickens, 9@10c per pound; ducks, 15@16c per pound; turkeys, 13@14c per pound.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 16½@17c; extra creamery, 16@16½c; Ohio fancy creamery, 14@14½c; country roll, 8@9c; low grade and cooking, 5@6c.

CHEESE—New York, full cream, new make, 8½@9c; Ohios, full cream, new make, 7½@8c; Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 11½@12c, limberger, new, 8@8½c; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 10½@11c; Swiss, in blocks, 5-pound average, 9½@10c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, large lots, 10@10½c; in a jobbing way, 11c; selected fancy stock, 11½@12c.

PITTSBURG, July 27.

CATTLE—Supply fair on Monday; market active; prices 10c higher; today receipts light, market steady. We quote the following prices: Extra, $4.90@5.10; prime, $4.80@4.90; good, $4.60@4.70; tidy, $4.30@4.50; good butchers', $4.10@4.35; fair, $3.90@4.10; common, $3.50@3.75; heifers, $3.00@4.20; bulls, stags and cows, $2.00@3.50; common to good fat oxen, $2.00@3.75; bologna cows, $5.00@15.00; fresh cows and springers, $20.00@40.00.

HOGS—Receipts fair on Monday, 16 cars on sale; market was fairly active; today supply very light; market active and prices shade stronger. We quote: Prime light Yorkers and pigs, $4.05@4.10; best medium weights, $3.95@4.00; common to fair, $3.85@3.90; heavy hogs, $3.65@3.75; roughs, $2.25@3.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts light on Monday 12 cars on sale. Sheep strong and 10c higher; lambs dull; today supply fair, prices 5c lower on sheep, steady on lambs. We quote: Choice, $4.20@4.25; good, $4.05@4.15; fair, $3.55@3.85; common, $2.65@3.35; spring lambs, $3.75@4.75; veal calves, $5.00@5.25; heavy and thin calves, $3.00@4.00.

CINCINNATI, July 27.

HOGS—Market active and higher at $3.20@3.85.

CATTLE—Market steady at $2.25@4.85.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep strong at $2.25@3.75. Lambs—Market 10@25c higher at $3.50@5.25.

NEW YORK, July 27.

WHEAT—Spot market firm and more active; No. 2 red, store and elevator, 81¾c.

CORN—Spot market stronger; No. 2, 32¾c.

OATS—Spot market firm; No. 2, 22c.

CATTLE—No trading. European cables quote American steers at 9½@10½c per pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 5½@7½c per pound.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.5 @4.15; lambs, $4.25@5.10.

HOGS—Market higher at $4.15@4.50.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The wheat opening was about an one-half cent lower than last night's close, following the Liverpool lower cables. It should be remembered, although our market has had a good rise, Liverpool has advanced considerably and Paris still further. In fact Chicago on September wheat is about three cents under Liverpool, and four cents under Paris. The crowd here is very bearish and in their haste to get short have evidently overlooked these facts. Reliable reports from New York said that the offerings cabled last night had been accepted. The amount taken will bring at least one-half a million bushels. Foreigners were buyers of future rather liberally. Bradstreet's decrease was 2,847,000 bushels, which was hardly up to expectation, which served to make the bearish feeling more prominent. Trade has been small and fair-sized orders on either side easily turned the market clearances 200,000 bushels.

	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	Closing.
Wheat				
July	77	78	75⅝	76
Sept.	72⅞	73¾	72⅝	72⅝
Dec.	74⅞	75	73⅝	73¾
Oats.				
Sept.	17½	17⅝	17⅜	17½
Corn.				
Sept.	27	27⅜	26⅞	27
Dec.	28¼	28⅝	28	28⅛
Pork				
Sept.	7 70	7 72	7 60	7 67
Lard				
Sept.	4 15	4 17	4 12	4 17

TOLEDO, July 28.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 75¾.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close
American Sugar	136	139¾	136	137¾
American Tobacco	82⅝	84	82½	83¼
Atchison (Pfd.)	26¾	28¾	26¾	28
C. B. & Q.	87¼	88⅝	87⅛	88⅛
Chicago Gas	97	98⅝	97¾	98
General Electric	34	34⅛	34	34
Louisville & Nashville	53	55½	53⅝	5
Manhattan	94	94⅝	93⅜	93⅜
Jersey Central	91¼	91⅝	90⅞	91
Rock Island	81½	82⅜	81½	82½
St. Paul	87⅛	88⅛	87⅛	88
Western Union	85¾	86¼	85¼	86

Wednesday's Market Story.

Sugar has taken another jump. The wholesale price is 5 23 cents a pound.

Plenty of potatoes are coming in now and the price is consequently much lower.

J. M. Clark says the price of watermelons will take a fall next week. He expects a carload and will sell them so that they may be retailed at 25 cents each.

Since the formation of the glucose trust, that commodity has advanced in price about 25 per cent, and a corresponding increase has now been made in syrups and jellies.

Lemons are not bringing the high price they were expected to bring. In cool weather there is not much demand for them.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets:

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat per bushel (old)	75
Wheat per bushel (new)	65
Rye, per bushel	34-38
Oats	16-18
Corn	20-
Barley	35
Wool	8-12
Flax Seed	1 00
Clover Seed	4 00
Timothy Seed	1 [illegible]
Bran, per 100 lbs	75
Middlings, per 100 lbs	80
Hay	$6 00-7 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	10-12
Eggs, per dozen	9-10
Lard, per lb	5
Hams, per lb	10
Shoulders per lb	8-8
Sides	6-7
Cheese	8-11
Potatoes	75
White Beans, per bushel	1 00
Onions	1 25
Apples	75
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Chickens, live	18-20 apiece
Dried Peaches, peeled	8-10
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4-5
Salt, per barrel	90-1 00

HIDES.

	Per pound
Beef, No. 1, green	5
" No. 2, "	3½
Calfskin, No. 1	6
" No. 2	4

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is of inestimable value at three stages in the lives of every woman—when the girl becomes a woman, when the woman becomes a mother, and when the mother becomes incapable of maternity. At these times it gives safety and strength. It is the only medicine now before the public for woman's peculiar ailments, adapted to her delicate organization by a regularly graduated physician—an experienced and skilled specialist in these maladies. It cannot do harm in any condition of the system. Its sales exceed the combined sales of all other medicines for women.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer today to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as adults. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c and 25c per package. Sold by all grocers.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, ss.
Frances Eckrote vs. Frank Miller, et. al. } ORDER OF SALE

By virtue of an order of sale in partition issued by the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the Court House, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, August 28th, 1897,

the following described real estate to-wit:

Situate in the Township of Bethlehem, County of Stark and state of Ohio, to-wit:—Being the west fractional Section No 9, Township No. 9 of Range No. 9 in said county, excepting therefrom the three following described tracts:

FIRST TRACT EXCEPTED:—Beginning at the northwest corner of said fractional section, thence south with the west line of said section 12 92½ chains to a stone, thence north 85 degrees east 16.30 chains to a post on the west bank of the Tuscarawas river; thence up said river, on the west bank, with the meanderings the seven following courses and distances to-wit: North 12¼ degrees west 1 76 chains, north 29½ degrees west 2.25 chains; north 37¾ degrees west 2 chains, north 43¾ degrees west 7.75 chains; north 53½ degrees west 2 75 chains; north 71½ degrees west 2 50 chains; north 82½ degrees west 3 40 chains to a post on the west line of fractional section No. 4; thence with said line south 2 chains to the place of beginning, containing 16 acres.

SECOND TRACT EXCEPTED:—Five acres off the south end of said fractional section, beginning at a post five chains north of the southeast corner of section No. 8; thence north with the eastern boundary 4.66 chains to a post; thence eastwardly parallel with the north boundary of the widow Dailey's land 10.90 chains to a post on the west boundary of the Tuscarawas river; thence down said river south 5 degrees, west 4. 9 chains to a post on the north line of the widow Dailey's land; thence with her north line westwardly 10.60 chains to the place of beginning, containing 5 acres.

THIRD TRACT EXCEPTED.—A strip of land 66 feet wide, that is to say, 33 feet on each side of the center line of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad, as the same is located through said farm, said strip containing 6.17 acres, more or less.

Appraised at six thousand six hundred and ninety five dollars ($6,695).

Terms One-third cash, one third in one year and one third in two years, with interest and notes secured by mortgage on the premises.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.

WELTY & ALBAUGH, Attorneys.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, ss.
Louisa Roberts, vs. Johann Schneider et al. } ORDER OF SALE

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, August 21, 1897,

the following described real estate, to wit:

Tuscarawas Township, County of Stark and State of Ohio, and known as and being part of south-east quarter of section No. 11, township No. 12, range No. 10, beginning on the same at the north-east corner of Ralston's stable and running west twenty six and six tenth perches to a county road; thence north 7 degrees, east 12 perches; thence north 89 degrees, east 32 perches; thence south 8¼ degrees, west 142-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing two acres and 35 perches.

Appraised at $1 0.

Also a piece or parcel of land in said county and known as being part of southeast quarter of section No. 11, township 12 and range 10, bounded as follows: Beginning at a post on the south-west corner of a lot heretofore owned by John Frantz, in the village of Brookfield, on the north side of the state road and running thence westwardly with said road sixty-seven feet; thence westwardly with the line of a lot heretofore owned by John Shoemaker to land owned by Stephan Thacker; thence east with said Thacker line sixty-seven feet to the north-west corner of said lot of John Frantz; thence southwardly to the place of beginning, containing ¼ acre of land.

Appraised at $1,800.

Terms cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.

Baldwin & Young, Attorneys.

Notice of Appointment.

Assignment of Azariah Shorb.

The undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as Assignee in trust, for the benefit of the creditors of Azariah Shorb, of Massillon Stark County, Ohio. All persons indebted to said assignor will make immediate pay ment, and creditors will present their claims, according to law, duly authenticated, to the undersigned for allowance.

Dated this 17th day of July, A. D. 1897.

R. A. PINS, Assignee.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed executor of the estate of Margaret Martenstock, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 26th day of July, 1897.

FRANK C. SIBILA, Executor.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Stark County, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction, on

Saturday, August 7th, 1897,

at 1 o'clock p. m. upon the premises, the following described real estate, situate in the City of Massillon, County of Stark and State of Ohio, to-wit:

Lot number 875, formerly known as lot 19 of Kendal, and also lot number 2889 of the City of Massillon, Ohio. Said property is appraised at $[illegible].

Terms of Sale:—One-third in hand, one-third in one year and one-third in two years from the day of sale, with interest; deferred payments to be secured by mortgage on the premises sold.

C. V. HAMMERSMITH, Administrator with will annexed of John Whitmer, deceased.

July 7, 1897.

Orlando C. Volkmor, Attorney.

An elderly lady living at Fordham Heights, a part of New York City, and who was known to be a warm advocate of Ripans Tabules for any case of liver trouble or indigestion, said to a reporter who visited her for the purpose of learning the particulars of her case: "I had always employed a physician and did so on the last occasion I had for one, but at that time obtained no beneficial results. I had never had any faith in patent medicines, but having seen Ripans Tabules recommended very highly in the New York *Herald*, I concluded to give them a trial, and I found they were just what my case demanded. I have never employed a physician since, and that means a saving of $2 a call. A dollar's worth of

Ripans Tabules

lasts me a month, and I would not be without them now if it were my last dollar." At the time of this interview there were present two daughters who specially objected to their mother giving a testimonial which should parade her name in the newspapers, but to this the elder lady argued: "There may be other cases just like mine, and I am sure I take great pleasure in recommending the tabules to any one affected as I was. If the telling about my case in the papers enables some other person similarly affected to be as greatly benefited as I have been, I see no objection." And the daughters, familiar with her case and knowing how earnestly she felt about the benefit she had received from Ripans Tabules, decided that their mother was quite right.

Attachment Notice.

Jacob Packer, Plaintiff, vs. The Western Ohio Coal Co., Defendant } Before William McMillan, Justice of the Peace, in and for Perry Township, Stark County, O.

On the 13th day of July, A. D. 1897, said justice of the peace issued an attachment in the above action for the sum of $48 30.

Establ shed 1836.

Washington Seminary

WASHINGTON, PA.

A Boarding and Day School for Girls.

College Preparatory, Regular and Elective Courses. Music, Art and Elocution. 61st year opens September 15th.

Mrs. M. N. McMILLAN, Principal.

Dr. H. Lester Kutchin

EX-U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON,

Late of Chicago, Greatest Living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of all Long-Standing and Difficult Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System. Consulting Surgeon at Maplewood Sanitarium.

Will, by special request, meet his many patients in this county every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted free. Ohio office, Columbus, O.

DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN.

The noted Author and Medical Lecturer, and greatest living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of difficult Chronic Diseases, has consented to visit this County and meet his many patients and friends, and give ALL AFFLICTED an opportunity to consult him **Free of Charge** and secure the latest and best treatment for such diseases as the regular family physician is not prepared to treat.

Dr. Kutchin will revisit this County every month, thus saving his patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city. And he is the only physician in this County who carries his own Diagrams to illustrate and make plain to all afflicted the cause and nature of their diseases. He promptly visits his town every four weeks and will so continue as long as God spares him to the afflicted.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

The Doctor treats **no acute diseases,** but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most desires to see. **Dr. Kutchin** has treated over **12,000** cases in Ohio in the last two years, many of which had been given up as **incurable,** some to be Blind, others Deaf, and a Large Number to be Invalids for Life. Now they See and Hear, and many are on the high road to Health.

The Doctor is surrounded with a fine collection of instruments for examining and treating all chronic diseases of the Head, Face, Eye, Ear, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Brain and Nervous System, Cancers, Tumors, Piles, Swellings, Old Sores, Fits, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gout, Sick Headache, Debility, Depression of Spirits, Diseases of Children, Hereditary Diseases, etc., etc., and, in fact, **all long-standing and chronic diseases.** All surgical operations performed.

EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.

Whenever it is known that **Dr. Kutchin** is stopping at a place, **crowds gather to consult him,** and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that in diagnosing a disease he never asks a question, but describes the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a **wonderful gift** for anyone to possess, and **Dr. Kutchin's** diagnostic powers have created wonder throughout the country.

He adopted the following plan, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice of country doctors, viz.: he carefully notes the symptoms of the patient, and ascertains the condition of the internal organs, all of which he carefully records in his register for future reference. In this way he ascertains the true nature of the disease and its cause. When sick people consult him he readily tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope.

HIS IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT

Are mild and pleasant; agree perfectly with the most delicate Lady or Child; do not reduce strength; can be used while at work, and give the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult him or communicate with him as often as they choose, during the whole time required for the cure, without regard to where they may be, and without extra charge, thus rendering the treatment as successful and satisfactory as though they were living next door to each other.

MANHOOD PERFECTLY RESTORED.

Quick, painless and certain cure for Impotency, Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhœa, Losses, Weakness and Nervous Debility, also for Prostatitis, Varicocele, and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual excesses in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. **Consultation free and strictly confidential.** Absolute cures guaranteed in curable cases. No fee incurred.

DISEASES OF WOMAN.

Such as has baffled the skill of other physicians and remedies, **Dr. Kutchin** quickly cures. Cancers, Tumors, Fibroid and Polyboid Growths cured without the use of the knife. No cutting, no pain, no danger.

A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.

The Doctor has had **a whole life** of study and experience in his profession, and enjoys advantages which fall to the lot of but few! After attending his Full Courses in the Medical Colleges, and **graduating with the highest honors,** he was not content to stop there, but has since attended other Colleges, and several times reviewed the whole profession; has also traveled extensively for the purpose of improvement, having visited the best Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Eye, Ear, Lung and other Medical and Surgical Institutions, traveling thousands of miles, both by land and sea; **expending thousands of dollars;** improving every advantage within his command, and devoting the best years of his life to become thoroughly familiar with his profession in all its branches.

Latest Discoveries and Improvements.

Dr. Kutchin has received the most approved instruction in Analytical and Microscopical Examinations of the Blood, Urine, etc., which are now considered indispensable to a correct diagnosis in many diseases. There are many diseases which physicians in common practice do not usually treat, and are, therefore, seldom prepared with necessary and costly outfit to examine correctly, or treat with success; such cases, therefore, would do well to call at once and learn their true condition, and whether the doors of Hope are yet open, or forever closed against them.

FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.

By reason of **false modesty** the youth of our land are kept in ignorance of the ruinous results which certain solitary indiscreet practices produce. These vices when persisted in eventually undermine the constitution inducing nervous debility and premature decay. **Dr. Kutchin** has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being **the most successful and celebrated specialist** for the treatment and cure of these affections. Of all the maladies that afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Many diseases are so deceptive that hundreds of persons have them before they even suspect it. They know they are not well, but are perfectly ignorant of the deadly fangs which are fastening upon them, and must, sooner or later, certainly destroy them, unless rescued by a skillful hand. **Are you afflicted?** Your case may now be perfectly curable, but **Remember,** every moment of neglect brings you nearer its incurable stages, when, perhaps, the most skillful physician can render you no assistance. The present is ours, the future may be **Too Late.**

Epilepsy or Fits scientifically treated and cured by a never-failing method.

Free Examination of the Urine—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination.

Persons unskillfully treated by ignorant pretenders who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should call and see the Doctor.

☞ Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of the United States. Correspondence with invalids solicited. All letters with stamps inclosed answered free. Call and be examined and at least learn the cause of your disease, and if it can be cured. **Tape Worms** removed in from three to five hours without starvation. The remedies for the whole course of treatment are furnished from the Office or at the Institute, all at once or by the month.

CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE TO ALL AT THE

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Thursday, August 5, '97

ORRVILLE, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10.

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ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN COLUMBUS, O.

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